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INTERNATIONAL

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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Mostly cloudy. Temp. 55-61 (13-16). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 55-61 (13-16). LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 57-63 (14-17). Tomorrow: Little change. Temp. 57-63 (14-17). CHANGING: Slight to moderate. BOSTON: Sunny. Temp. 55-61 (13-16). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 55-61 (13-16). Tomorrow's temp. 55-61 (13-16). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 3.

No. 27,771

## Primaries

### Massachusetts for McGovern; Pennsylvania to Humphrey; Muskie Seen Ready to Quit

By David S. Broder and Stephen Isaacs

WASHINGTON, April 26 (WP)—Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota and Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, the pre-election favorites, swept to victories in separate Democratic presidential primaries today.

Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine, the favorite for the nomination a few months ago, ran poorly in these two primaries, and the Mutual Broadcasting System tonight quoted his aide as saying that tomorrow morning he will withdraw from the race. Sen. Muskie canceled a scheduled trip to Toledo, Ohio, where he was to campaign for the Ohio primary next week.

In the Pennsylvania primary, won by Sen. Humphrey with 55 percent of the vote, Sen. Muskie finished fourth. He and Alabama Gov. George Wallace, who was second, and Sen. McGovern, who was third, each received about a fifth of the vote and the difference between Gov. Wallace's tally and Sen. Muskie's was less than 12,000 of the 13 million ballots cast. Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, who had not campaigned at all, was fifth.

With 99 percent of the Pennsylvania votes counted, this was the situation:

Sen. Humphrey, 475,533 55%	Sen. McGovern, 277,950 21%
Gov. Wallace, 287,998 21%	Sen. Muskie, 278,464 28%

Massachusetts lined up this way with 55 percent of the votes tallied:

Sen. McGovern, 255,123 52%	Sen. Humphrey, 38,505 8%
Sen. Muskie, 186,551 22%	Sen. Wallace, 36,465 8%

The balance of the field shared the rest, with Sen. Edward M. Kennedy picking up close to 2,000 write-in votes.

Massachusetts and Pennsylvania use a complicated two-ballot system, choosing committed states of party convention delegates in addition to the popular vote for the candidates themselves.

Sen. McGovern's smashing Massachusetts victory won him all the state's 102 delegate votes, thus making it look now like a McGovern-Humphrey fight for the nomination at Miami Beach in July.

In Pennsylvania, Sen. Humphrey picked up 57 of the state's 137 delegates. Sen. McGovern got 37. Sen. Muskie took 29 and Gov. Wallace two. The remainder were uncommitted.

Sen. Humphrey's victory in Pennsylvania was his first electoral triumph in a primary, although he is making his third try for the White House.

President Nixon had an easy time of it in both states. Republican primaries with nominal opposition from liberal Rep. Paul McCloskey of California (who has formally withdrawn from contention), and conservative Rep. John Ashbrook of Ohio.

In Pennsylvania, Sen. Humphrey, who will be 61 next month, ran 15 percent ahead of Sen. Muskie, his 1968 vice-presidential running mate, even though Sen. Muskie reportedly outperformed Sen. Humphrey by two-to-one during the Pennsylvania campaign.

Sen. Muskie had the backing of the state's two strongest political organizations—the state-wide machine of Gov. Milton Shapp and the Philadelphia Democratic machine—but got only about 21 percent of the vote.

Sen. McGovern had a vigorous organization, but spent little time in the state personally so he could concentrate on whipping Sen. Muskie in Massachusetts.

Gov. Wallace made but two brief trips to Pennsylvania and had no organization in the state, but it gave him second place.

Sen. McGovern took Boston by a two-to-one margin over Sen. Muskie, in winning his second primary of the year. In putting together back-to-back triumphs in Wisconsin three weeks ago and Massachusetts yesterday, Sen. McGovern bolstered his own chances for the nomination and sent Sen. Muskie's fortunes sliding.

Sen. Humphrey was third and Gov. Wallace fourth in Massachusetts. Sen. Humphrey made no appearances in the state, and Gov. Wallace was there only once.

Sen. McGovern, who aimed his Massachusetts campaign at the blue-collar vote, saw his strategy indicated as he swept the Irish and Italian working-class wards of Boston by margins from two-to-one to four-to-one over his New England Polish Catholic rival, Sen. Muskie.

Sen. Muskie's delegates here again included top names—Boston Mayor Kevin White, virtually all (Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)



Sen. George McGovern



Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey

## U.S. Agrees to Resume Talks; Reds Slice Across S. Vietnam

### Push Drive In Highlands Toward Sea

By Joseph B. Treaster

SAIGON, April 26 (NYT)—North Vietnamese troops continued their efforts to cut South Vietnam in two today, overrunning a fire base near the coast in Binh Dinh Province and edging closer to the Central Highlands capital of Kontum.

Early this morning a U.S. Air Force C-130 transport plane was shot down near the besieged city of An Loc, 60 miles north of Saigon. The six Americans aboard were listed as missing.

An American was wounded by shrapnel at An Loc yesterday, and another, who was serving as a gunner aboard a helicopter flying over the Central Highlands, was wounded by enemy ground fire.

Sporadic shelling was reported in both Kontum and the neighboring city of Pleiku as Saigon government troops scrambled to organize against what appeared to be an imminent Communist attack on Kontum.

Under pressure from two tank-supported North Vietnamese divisions, more than half a dozen South Vietnamese fire bases in the Central Highlands have been abandoned in the last three days.

A government spokesman said tonight that American and South Vietnamese planes knocked out six North Vietnamese tanks yesterday less than two miles from the airfield at Kontum.

The spokesman said four more enemy tanks and 33 trucks were destroyed by American planes near the abandoned base of Tan Canh, about 25 miles north of Kontum.

In the attack on the fire base known as Dung Lieu, near the coast 60 miles east of Kontum, the spokesman said, the North Vietnamese assaulted in "human waves."

There was no report on the fate of the 150 South Vietnamese regulars and several militiamen who had been manning the fire base.

Last Wednesday government forces were routed from the nearby district town of Hoa An with heavy losses.

Korean Victory

In a delayed report, allied military officers said South Korean troops claimed to have killed 250 North Vietnamese two days ago in the same area.

(South Korean troops cleared the enemy from a vital pass today between the coast and the major impeded cities of the Central Highlands, U.S. and Korean spokesmen announced, according to Reuters.)

The highway, No. 19, still is blocked by destroyed outcrops and damaged roadway, but these can be repaired so that supply convoys can resume runs into the highlands, the agency said.

The Communists have been increasing their pressure on the midsection of the country for the last several days. They have cut the major highways in the region, and their offensive has spread like a widening ink spot.

A government convoy reportedly fought its way from Qui Nhon, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

### Soviets Helped Launch '68 Talks

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, April 26 (WP)—The Soviet Union gave help at "several critical points" in launching the Paris peace talks on Vietnam in 1968-69 but simultaneously plagued the

1969 Pentagon study said Hanoi could hold out. Page 2.

Nixon administration by supplying the bulk of North Vietnam's sophisticated weapons.

That dual Soviet role in the Vietnamese war is officially confirmed for the first time in the just-disclosed war assessment memo which the National Security Council completed in early 1969.

There is a striking parallel between the situation that existed then and the news of today, illustrated by the secret trip of presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger to Moscow this past weekend, a trip which was disclosed yesterday.

Then, and now, the United States was seeking cooperation from the Soviet Union on ending the war. Then and now, or at least up to the time of Mr. Kissinger's visit to Moscow last weekend, U.S. strategists



Valerian Zorin, Soviet emissary at the talks.

were considering the risks of imposing air and sea blockades on Haiphong harbor, or otherwise cutting the Soviet supply line to North Vietnam.

There is one outstanding difference in the international alignment, however. In 1969, American and Chinese relations were in a state of total hostility.

### Accord Seen On Private Parleys, Too

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, April 26 (WP)—A tacit agreement emerged out of official today, tracing North Vietnamese agreement to hold new secret peace talks in return for American and South Vietnamese willingness to resume semi-public negotiating sessions tomorrow after a month's interruption.

Less than 24 hours after President Nixon announced an allied agreement to resume the semi-public weekly talks, North Vietnam signaled its willingness to produce Le Duc Tho, the Hanoi Politburo member associated with all previous secret negotiations.

Emerging from a meeting with French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann, Xuan Thuy, the titular head of the North Vietnamese peace talks delegation, told newsmen: "It is very possible that Le Duc Tho will return to Paris in the next few days."

Secret Talks

Mr. Thuy all but officially confirmed Hanoi's willingness to hold new secret talks by remarking that such negotiations could be discussed once the semi-public sessions resumed.

To no one's surprise, in light of their constant demands, both the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong delegations agreed to hold the 148th semi-public negotiating session tomorrow when a South Vietnamese liaison officer officially informed them by telephone this morning of President Nixon's decision.

Vietnam observers of the peace talks were not surprised by State Department suggestions, voiced by spokesman Charles W. Evers, that the resumption of the formal semi-public negotiations might be a one-shot affair unless the Communists agreed to "negotiate seriously."

In announcing last night the resumption of the Paris talks, the White House declared that they would be aimed at discussing the measures to put an end to "the flagrant North Vietnamese invasion of South Vietnam."

White House spokesmen rejected speculation that the decision to resume the talks in any way connected with President Nixon's announced nationwide address on Vietnam later tonight or with last week's trip to the Soviet Union by presidential national security adviser Henry A. Kissinger.

However, it is known that the Soviet Union has urged the United States to return to the talks in Paris, and the White House spokesman would not deny that the Russians may have pressed this view on Mr. Kissinger during his Moscow visit. Mr. Kissinger has said that Vietnam was discussed in Moscow, but he gave no further details.

White House spokesman Ron Ziegler said that the United States has set no precondition for going back to the negotiating table.

The other side has "pressed hard" to resume discussions, he said, and "we are willing to listen."

Although the Communists were not expected to forgo their now (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Rebuilt My Lai 4 Is Burned Again

By Fox Butterfield

QUANG NGAI, South Vietnam, April 26 (NYT)—Near the green, overgrown ruins of My Lai 4, a stand of new mounds of blackened ashes—all that remain of the two villages rebuilt last year by the survivors of the 1968 massacre. The villages were burned last week, along with 21 neighboring villages, reportedly by the Viet Cong.

Some 30,000 people have been listed as homeless and 23 civilians reported killed, so far, as a consequence of the Viet Cong's swift and violent and largely unopposed sweep through this area, the Batangan Peninsula, about 50 miles south of Da Nang.

An inspection by helicopter of the sandy coastal plain and green paddies around My Lai revealed only one charred village after another. Most of the inhabitants are hiding in the fields. U.S. officials here believe, while others have filed to government refugees centers on Route 1, five miles to the west.

"It's a two-to-three-year effort

at pacification—at trying to convince the people that the government can protect them—down the drain," one American remarked as he surveyed the desolation, reportedly the work of the Viet Cong 48th Battalion.

It was the 48th Battalion that Lt. William L. Coley and his platoon were seeking on that morning four years ago when they reportedly shot several hundred villagers and burned My Lai 4—the military designation for the two hamlets.

The enemy troops reportedly waited to begin their attack here until the South Vietnamese command had transferred nine troop battalions to the northern front in Quang Tri. These units ordinarily provide a protective screen for the Batangan Peninsula.

Almost all the villages that were burned were built in the last year or two, under the government's "return to the village program," by peasants who had been uprooted from their villages by the American Division, to which Lt. Coley belonged.

U.S. and South Vietnamese officials were particularly proud of the newly rebuilt villages in the Batangan Peninsula, for the inhabitants had been strong supporters of the Communists since the early days of Ho Chi Minh and the Viet Minh in the late 1940s. Their return to government-sponsored settlements was taken as a sign of a switch in allegiance.

"The people there had been getting fat and happy since they returned," one local official said. "So the Viet Cong decided to rupture the pacification program where it would hurt most."

Conferees sources said they did not think Mr. Smith's departure for Washington was connected with the recent secret visit to Moscow by President Nixon's national security adviser, Henry A. Kissinger.

The sources said U.S. and Soviet delegates will continue their group meetings as usual to advance the talks in Mr. Smith's absence.

Diplomats from both East and West are voicing a guarded optimism that the negotiations are in the home stretch, barring any unforeseen developments.

## Smith's Return to Washington Buys Hopes for SALT Pact

HELSINKI, April 26 (UPI)—The chief U.S. negotiator at the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks today departed for Washington for consultations, the American delegation announced.

The move came amid mounting expectation here that the United States and the Soviet Union are close to a partial agreement to curb the nuclear arms race.

The brief announcement said that Ambassador Gerard C. Smith is expected to be in Washington for a few days. A plenary SALT session, scheduled for Friday, is still on.

The departure of Mr. Smith came just five days after the return from Moscow of the Soviet chief delegate, Vladimir S. Semenov.

The series of consultations has given rise to expectations among diplomats and SALT sources that both chief delegates need final

## Germany Grim and Anxious On Eve of Challenge to Brandt

By David Binder

BONN, April 26 (NYT)—A mood of grimness spread from the federal capital through West Germany today in anticipation of tomorrow's crucial test of strength between the Social Democrat Willy Brandt, and his conservative challenger for the chancellorship, Rainer Barzel.

While parliamentary deputies

● Russians show they are nervous about Bundestag debate. Page 5.

on both sides spoke openly of "bad feelings" in their stomachs about the voting test, workers went out on short "warning strikes" in dozens of cities on behalf of the Brandt administration.

(Tonight, an uproar over charges involving alleged neo-Nazi and Communist collaboration erupted in parliament, UPI reported. Mr. Brandt had charged that Mr. Barzel's Christian Democrats depended in recent election gains on the support of

an extreme right-wing party accused of being neo-Nazi.

(Mr. Brandt's economics and finance minister, Karl Schiller, went further and asked whether the opposition was taking the same political road traveled by a German party that allied in 1931 with the Nazis in an abortive power bid.)

(Mr. Barzel hit back with a charge that the extreme left wing of Mr. Brandt's Social Democratic party wants to break anti-Communism in West Germany.)

(Another opposition leader went further and charged that the Social Democrats were headed toward a Communist-dominated leftist coalition.)

(Adding to the turmoil, 15,000 radical leftist Young Socialists, labor unionists and other Brandt supporters marched in a torchlight parade through Bonn to protest the opposition's attempt to overthrow the chancellor.)

Two days ago the Christian (Continued on Page 5, Col. 1).



Some of the 7,000 persons who rallied yesterday in Hamburg to support the Ostpolitik of Chancellor Willy Brandt.

## 2 Germanys in Traffic Pact, East Hedges on Wall Passes

BERLIN, April 26 (UPI)—East and West Germany reached an agreement tonight on road, rail and canal traffic between the two nations.

East Germany also agreed tonight to relax its Berlin wall restrictions and allow some East Germans to visit West Germany for the first time in 11 years.

It added that West Germans would be allowed to visit East Germany more freely than at present.

But the East Germans said the wall relaxation would go into effect only if the West German parliament ratifies Mr. Brandt's non-aggression treaties with Russia and Poland.

An East-West German joint communiqué said negotiators successfully concluded their talks on a general traffic agreement and that it would be initiated in Bonn some time after the two governments approve the pact.

Details of the agreement were not disclosed, but it was known to be designed to lower some of the barriers between the two

Germanys and to aid traffic across the borders.

Agreement today had not been expected.

State Secretary Egon Bahr, the West German negotiator, on entering today's meeting in the East German cabinet building in East Berlin, said the main political problems involved still had not been discussed.

He met for only two hours with East German State Secretary Michael Kohl and then flew to Bonn to confer with Chancellor Willy Brandt.

He returned to East Berlin at 10 p.m. to announce that an agreement had been reached.

The agreement could have a bearing on a confidence vote in Bonn tomorrow because opponents of Mr. Brandt's policy of improved relations with the East have asserted that West German concessions have produced nothing in return.

Western observers said it was no coincidence that the East Germans concluded the talks on the (Continued on Page 5, Col. 3)



Highlands Drive for Sea

Reds Slice Across South Vietnam

(Continued from Page 1)  
on the coast to Pleiku, in the Central Highlands, yesterday on Route 19. It was the first group of government vehicles to get through since April 9, but South Vietnamese officers said the success of the column did not imply that the road had been permanently reopened.

The first American infantry division to enter the war fought in the Central Highlands in late 1965 to prevent the Communists from slicing the country in half. In other developments as the North Vietnamese offensive entered its fifth week:

EEC in Discord On Travelers' Tax-Free Goods

LUXEMBOURG, April 25 (Reuters).—European Economic Community foreign ministers failed today to agree on a plan to grant travelers bigger tax-free allowances inside the EEC, informed sources said here.

Under proposals from the EEC Executive Commission, the import allowance would have gone from \$75 to \$125 for ordinary goods, and up to \$300 for luxury items such as tobacco, alcohol and perfume.

This would have meant that a Frenchman traveling to Belgium or Italy could have taken 300 cigarettes and one and a half liters of cognac with him instead of 200 cigarettes and one liter.

The commission had been pressing for the increase as a step toward removing frontier controls between EEC member states and giving their nationals a greater sense of belonging to a single community.

But the ministers disagreed over French demands that a system of checks be set up to guard against abuse of the system.

New Arab League Head

CAIRO, April 26 (Reuters).—Egypt has nominated Mahmoud Riad, 55, President Anwar Sadat's adviser on foreign affairs and a former foreign minister, to the post of secretary-general of the Arab League. Cairo's authoritative Al-Ahram newspaper reported yesterday. The present secretary-general, Abdel Khalil Hasouna, 73, was said by the newspaper to have told the Arab heads of state that he wishes to retire.

● The North Vietnamese fired 2,000 artillery shells into An Loc yesterday. But there was little movement on the ground by either the North Vietnamese or Saigon forces in what American military men described as another day of stalemate.

● In the closest fighting to Saigon yet in the current offensive, government forces reported the killing yesterday of 54 soldiers of the 101st North Vietnamese Regiment 24 miles northwest of the capital, near the district town of Cu Chi. Six South Vietnamese soldiers were reported to have been killed and 12 wounded. While the fighting was under way, a government spokesman said, the North Vietnamese fired four 122-mm rockets into a South Vietnamese base camp in Cu Chi.

● Near Dong Ha, on the northern front, South Vietnamese militiamen clashed with North Vietnamese attempting to cross the Cua Viet River yesterday and were said to have killed 90 of the enemy. A spokesman said that 10 South Vietnamese militiamen were killed and 30 wounded.

● Deep in the Mekong River delta, in Chong Thien Province, which has been heavily infiltrated by Communist forces, militiamen attacked northeast of the district town of Long My, killing 20 of the enemy. The militiamen lost three dead and six wounded.

● Just inside Cambodia, at roughly the beginning of the Farrot's Beak section, South Vietnamese pilots said they spotted 10 North Vietnamese tanks today and destroyed four of them. The South Vietnamese rangers who had been operating in the Farrot's Beak area before the offensive began were shifted to reinforce government troops elsewhere, and the North Vietnamese reportedly have taken over a large part of the region. Some American intelligence officers fear the North Vietnamese may intend to use the Farrot's Beak as a staging area for a drive on Saigon.

American military officers said United States planes continued their raids in the panhandle region of North Vietnam, aiming at supplies, troop concentrations and anti-aircraft emplacements. The officers would not say exactly how many raids had been carried out, but there have been 100 to 125 on most days since raids over the North were resumed earlier this month.

Within South Vietnam, American pilots flew 449 strikes, concentrating on the three main fronts—the far north, the Central Highlands and the area around An Loc.

There were 24 B-52 heavy-bomber missions, with an average of three planes each. Eight missions were targeted in the vicinity of Kontum, with all but two of the others allocated to the northern front and the An Loc region.

While activity appeared to be relatively quiet on the northern front, where the North Vietnamese launched their offensive at noon on March 30, well-informed American officials said they were convinced the fighting there was not over.

As tension continued to increase in the Central Highlands around Kontum, American officials estimated that some 15,000 to 20,000 North Vietnamese soldiers were in the area. This compared to roughly 10,000 Saigon troops.

Civilian Casualties  
HONG KONG, April 26 (AP).—Radio Hanoi said today that 75 civilians were killed, 89 wounded and two villages destroyed when U.S. warplanes bombed Thanh Hoa Province April 21.

Earlier Hanoi had reported 244 civilians killed and 513 wounded in the April 16 bombing of Haiphong.

The Vietnamese language report on Thanh Hoa listed 57 killed and 51 wounded in Hat Hoa, a hamlet of 262 houses, 237 of which were reported as "totally razed to the ground."

Eighteen were reported killed and 38 wounded in Cong Hamlet, where Radio Hanoi said "every home was left in ruins."

The two hamlets are located in the Dong Son district of Thanh Hoa.

Newsman Captured  
PHNOM PENH, April 26 (AP).—Two free-lance newsmen and their Cambodian driver apparently were taken prisoner by Communist commanded troops on Highway 1 south of Phnom Penh this morning, Cambodian soldiers reported.

The newsmen were identified as Terry L. Reynolds, 30, an American living in Vietnam, and Alan Hiron, 24, of Melbourne, a photographer. They were on assignment for United Press International.

Their capture related to 18 the number of newsmen missing in Cambodia since April, 1970.

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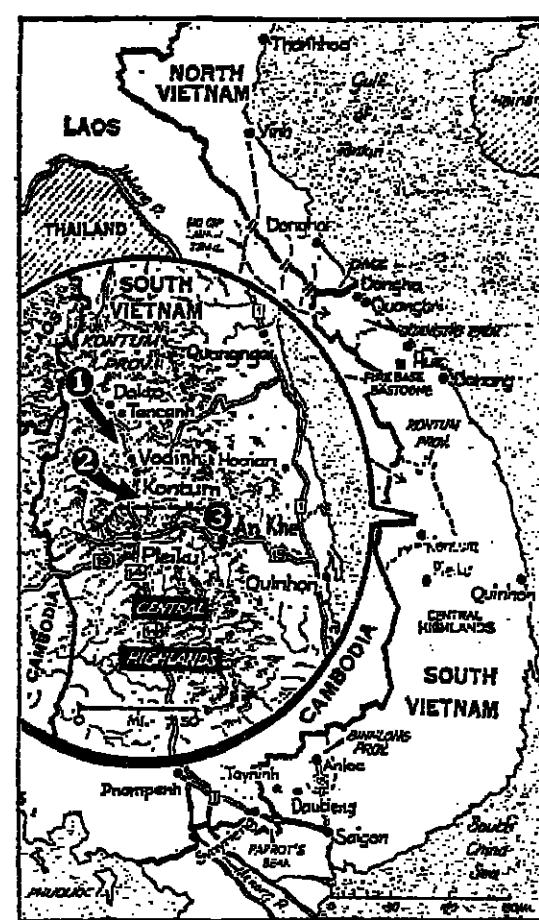
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Enemy forces in the Central Highlands (1) forced Saigon troops back toward Kontum after cutting the main road (2) between Kontum and Pleiku. Yesterday South Korean forces reopened a key pass at An Khe (3) on the highway from Pleiku to Qui Nhon.



U.S. Agrees to Resume Talks; Secret Meetings Expected

(Continued from Page 1)  
reconciliation revealed by the President in January, secret talks have allowed both sides to make whatever slight progress has been achieved in narrowing still gaping differences.

Indeed, one of President Nixon's reasons for unilaterally suspending the stalemate semi-public talks on March 23 was the hope that North Vietnam could be persuaded to resume the secret negotiations.

The United States now has dropped its public insistence that even the semi-public talks could not be resumed while the Communists pursued their current offensive and spurned "serious" negotiations in Paris.

But remarks to this effect by Secretary of State William P. Rogers, Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird and U.S. delegation chief William J. Porter were made right up until yesterday when Mr. Nixon spoke shortly after the White House disclosed Mr. Kissinger's secret Moscow mission.

Verbal Escalation  
North Vietnam last week went through a similar verbal escalation—and de-escalation—of its conditions for resuming both semi-public and secret negotiations.

The day after U.S. planes bombed Hanoi and Haiphong April 16, Mr. Thuy offered to resume secret talks, but on the condition that the United States "simultaneously" stop bombing North Vietnam and agree to resume the semi-public negotiating sessions.

But by last Thursday, Mr. Thuy dropped the demand that the United States stop bombing North Vietnam as a precondition for resuming both semi-public and secret peace negotiations. On the very day Mr. Kissinger began his Moscow conversations, Mr. Thuy said that if the United States agreed to resume the weekly sessions, then Hanoi would no longer demand prior cessation of U.S. bombing of North Vietnam and new private talks could be envisaged.

At first glance, it was that Hanoi formulation which met earlier U.S. demands that the formal weekly sessions could resume only when the Communists stopped using them for "propaganda" and proved their desire for "serious" negotiations.

For the record, Mr. Thuy told newsmen that there had been no secret meeting between Americans and North Vietnamese in the last 10 days, the period more than amply covering Mr. Kissinger's most recent unannounced absence from Washington.

War Protesters At Columbia U. Seize Building

NEW YORK, April 26 (UPI).—About 200 Columbia University students yesterday occupied a building on whose steps club-wielding police and demonstrators had clashed earlier.

At least seven persons, including some policemen, were injured in the clash yesterday. Another seven persons were arrested. After police had chased the demonstrators from the area, about 400 massed in the center of the campus. They then marched to the School of International Affairs, where several windows were broken, then went on to Hamilton Hall.

About 200 of the students occupied the hall in the evening, and remained there this morning.

U.S. Envoy Retires

WASHINGTON, April 26 (UPI).—President Nixon today accepted the resignation of John A. Calhoun as ambassador to Tunisia. Mr. Calhoun, appointed to the Tunis post by the President in July, 1968, is retiring from the Foreign Service. A successor has not yet been named.

Heroin Smuggler Convicted in N.Y.

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP).—A federal jury convicted Louis Cirillo yesterday of conspiring to smuggle heroin into the United States from Canada and of possessing smuggled heroin. He was held without bail for sentencing May 25.

Cirillo, 48, a New Yorker, also is under indictment with 22 others—U.S. and French residents—in connection with an alleged smuggling ring that snatched \$293 million worth of heroin from France in 1970 and 1971, most of it inside automobiles.

When Cirillo was arrested last October, officials described him as one of the major narcotics smugglers seized in the last decade.

In Ability to Sustain Troop Losses

Pentagon Saw Hanoi Strong in '69

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, April 26 (UPI).—The Vietnam war evaluation by President Nixon's military and civilian advisers early in 1969 included a Pentagon assessment that Hanoi could continue to sustain very heavy troop losses for "at least the next several years" in its war against the South.

It also included an assessment that the U.S. bombing campaign against North Vietnam from 1968 to 1969, while inflicting a considerable toll on the North, may have stiffened Hanoi's will and even its capacity to pursue the fight.

The Pentagon was joined in this critical judgment by the Central Intelligence Agency.

The views of these agencies—as well as contrary assessments offered by U.S. military commanders in the military, CIA, State and Defense Departments, also have been made available.

"The bombing undoubtedly had adverse effects on the people of North Vietnam," the Pentagon's report said. "Individual citizens suffered many hardships... food was rationed... consumer goods were scarce... air-raids warnings disrupted lives and forced many to leave their homes. Moreover, it has been estimated that approximately 52,000 civilians were killed in North Vietnam by U.S. air strikes."

"Still," the document continued, "there is no evidence to suggest that these hardships reduced to a critical level North Vietnam's willingness or resolve to continue the conflict. On the contrary, the bombing actually may have hardened the attitude of the people and rallied them behind the government's programs."

Asked about the effects of the bombing on North Vietnam's economy, the Pentagon replied that "while air strikes destroyed about \$770 million worth of capital stock, military facilities and current production, North Vietnam received about \$3 billion worth of economic and military aid from Communist bloc countries."

"In terms of total economic and military resources available to support the war," the document stated, "North Vietnam is better off today [early 1969] than it was in 1965."

Manpower Sufficient  
Even though the bombing of the North drained off roughly 500,000 people for such things as road and rail repair, and 110,000 soldiers for air defense, the report states that "the enemy has access to sufficient manpower to meet its replenishment needs for at least the next several years, even at the high 1968 loss rate of about 291,000 men."

On the effectiveness of U.S. bombing against the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos, the Pentagon cited military estimates of about 85 tons of supplies destroyed each day on the trail between November, 1968, and the conclusion of the study.

But, they added, "While this is impressive, it is not really what counts. The critical factor is the amount that reaches South Vietnam... And since we have no control over imports to North Vietnam or inputs to Laos, it appears that the enemy can continue to push sufficient supplies through Laos to South Vietnam in spite of relatively heavy losses inflicted by air strikes."

It is not known whether these 1969 assessments are applicable to the Nixon administration and the current bombing in response to Hanoi's invasion of the South. But they are becoming an issue between the President and his critics.

Gravel Disputed  
Yesterday, Sen. Mike Gravel, D. Alaska, attempted to enter the National Security document into the public record on the Senate floor, charging that the bombing policy that he said had been proven wrong in 1969 was being reinstated.

Asked to comment on Sen. Gravel's charges, State Department spokesman Charles Bray said he did not think such charges were "fair or accurate criticism."

The earlier analysis of the effects of the bombing, he said, "covers a situation at a different time and under different circumstances."

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Cirillo, 48, a New Yorker, also is under indictment with 22 others—U.S. and French residents—in connection with an alleged smuggling ring that snatched \$293 million worth of heroin from France in 1970 and 1971, most of it inside automobiles.

When Cirillo was arrested last October, officials described him as one of the major narcotics smugglers seized in the last decade.

stances. What the North Vietnamese Army has now faced is with a something quite different from what was essentially small-scale or guerrilla warfare. In adopting tactics which are more conventional, much larger units including tanks and heavy artillery, they offer individual targets which were rarely, if ever, available in earlier years. ... They have made themselves more heavily dependent on logistical and resupply facilities which are, by their nature, more accessible to retaliation from the air."

Americans Are Sharply Divided On Bombing, Gallup Poll Shows

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., April 26.—The American people are sharply divided on the issue of the bombing of North Vietnam, with 47 percent in favor, 44 percent opposed and 9 percent undecided.

At the same time, the public gives overwhelming support to a bill now in Congress which would cut off all funds for the support of U.S. troops in Vietnam after Dec. 31, provided North Vietnam agrees to release all U.S. prisoners. Seventy-one percent favor this bill, 23 percent are opposed and 6 percent are undecided.

These findings are based on a nationwide survey of 1,483 adults, who were interviewed in person on Saturday and Sunday.

Soviets Gave 'Critical' Help To Launch '68 Paris Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

American-Chinese-Soviet relations since 1969.  
In a State Department assessment in the NSC report, dated Feb. 21, 1969, Secretary of State William P. Rogers stated:

"We attribute more significance than does the embassy [the U.S. Embassy in Saigon] to Soviet efforts to be helpful in moving the negotiations ahead, and we think the evidence that they did so is quite clear. What is not clear is whether it was necessary for them to bring pressure on the North Vietnamese to bring about a compromise."

The State Department said that North Vietnam, retaining "firm control over its own war strategy," may "at times have employed the Soviets as intermediaries to convey positions upon which they had already decided themselves, so that they would not have to 'lose face' by making the concessions directly to us."

Even so, the department said, from May, 1968, to the date the study was completed, the Soviets apparently had "employed their influence over Hanoi in a generally constructive direction both as to timing and substance."

The report said Soviet negotiations often stated out "rough Hanoi bargaining positions to explore U.S. thinking" or when Moscow wished, it utilized its "leverage" with Hanoi in "highly selective" fashion.

"In dealing with the North Vietnamese," the State Department section of the report said, "the Soviets have experienced the full degree of Hanoi's ideological rigidity and distrust of the West, and on occasion they have privately deplored excessive North Vietnamese stubbornness."

Disputed 'Understandings'  
Specific illustrations of Soviet action in helping to launch the Paris talks in 1968-69 were unofficially reported in 1968-1970, and unofficially acknowledged by the Russians. But publicly the Soviet Union denied that it had any involvement in one of the most important of those actions—the disputed "understandings" that accompanied the halt in the American bombing of North Vietnam on Nov. 1, 1968.

This review reports more explicitly than any other disclosure that the Soviet Union participated in late 1968 in private Paris negotiations that produced the disputed "understandings" for the Johnson administration's halt in the bombing of North Vietnam.

The Russian intermediaries were Ambassador Valerian Zorin, and the minister of the Soviet Embassy in Paris, Valentin Oberemko, the study shows. North Vietnam repeatedly has denied there were any "understandings."

This dispute has rebounded into the headlines with the U.S. charge, and the North Vietnamese denial, that the current Communist offensive, launched March 30 across the Demilitarized Zone, is a "blatant violation" of the 1968 "understandings."

North Vietnam insisted the 1968 bomb halt was "unconditional," but American officials said that the United States set out its terms for maintaining the bombing halt, and these were clearly understood by the North Vietnamese envoys. Thus, the euphemistic term "understandings" was used. Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird testified last week that the language of the "understandings" was actually "negotiated" with the Communists in the secret 1968 meetings in Paris.

'Assertive Phase'  
The 1969 NSC study reveals: "With the beginning of the Paris talks last May, the Soviets began a new and decidedly more assertive phase of their diplomacy."

Ambassador Zorin and Minister Oberemko were authorized by Moscow to act as primary Soviet representatives with respect to the talks. At several critical points during the ensuing months, one or both of them intervened, constructively, acting under both general guidelines and explicit instructions from Moscow.

"Thus, it was Zorin who elaborated on the two-phase concept for stopping the bombing without any ostensible reciprocal action by Hanoi, and indicated Hanoi might be receptive to such an approach."

"When on Oct. 11 the North Vietnamese for the first time gave a clear indication they would accept the GVN (government of South Vietnam) as a participant in the talks, the Soviets thought this move so important they confirmed this position on the following day."

"At several points during the continuing phase of these difficult negotiations the Soviets accepted our strong representations about North Vietnamese intransigence and appeared to press them along to Hanoi to good effect."

"When the two sides were deadlocked on the issue of what terminology to use in a secret minute—a demand later dropped by the DRV (North Vietnamese)—the Soviets put forward a formulation which resolved the impasse."

"When the talks on procedural arrangements were deadlocked in January, the Soviets suggested the formula on seating arrangements which proved acceptable to all sides."

"That was the agreement that broke a deadlock over the shape of the conference table for broadening the Paris peace talks to include, in addition to South Vietnam and the Communist National Liberation Front to the conference, along with the United States and North Vietnam."

Virtually from that time on, each side in the talks has accused the other of failing to negotiate "seriously," which was the objective set out by the United States in halting the bombing of North Vietnam.

In its early 1969 report, however, the State Department said that in light of the Communist objectives at Paris, "some of the same pressures which drove them to negotiate will also drive them to modify their own terms and conditions over time."

'Best Possible Moment'  
"The Communists will want to pick the best possible moment for compromise, when we have yielded on the things which they consider vital but before they themselves have had to give up anything of critical importance. This will require delicate and sensitive timing."

"It is thus not correct to say that the Communists are not negotiating seriously. They are negotiating seriously, in the sense that negotiations are an important element in their strategy, and that they would like to see the war end by a negotiated settlement favorable to themselves. But the required evolution in their position will come slowly."

What the Communists were described as seeking was "a U.S. action by Hanoi, and indicated withdrawal, the installation of a potentially Communist government in the South, and the opportunity to continue the political struggle in the South."

WEATHER

ALGAEVE	C	F	Remarks
ALGAEVE	14	57	Very cloudy
AMSTERDAM	14	57	Cloudy
ANTWERP	14	57	Cloudy
ATHENS	21	70	Very cloudy
BELGIUM	21	70	Partly cloudy
BELGRADE	14	57	Overcast
BERLIN	6	43	Rain
BRUSSELS	9	48	Very cloudy
BUDAPEST	9	48	Rain
CARLISLE	14	57	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	20	68	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	12	55	Very cloudy
COSTA MESA, CALIF.	11	52	Cloudy
DUBLIN	10	50	Overcast
EDINBURGH	13	55	Cloudy
FLORENCE	15	59	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	11	52	Very cloudy
GENEVA	8	46	Partly cloudy
HAMBURG	14	57	Cloudy
HANNOVER	20	68	Very cloudy
LEBON	17	63	Very cloudy
LONDON	12	54	Very cloudy
MADRID	11	52	Overcast
MILAN	11	52	Very cloudy
MONTREAL	8	46	Sunny
MOSCOW	8	46	Partly cloudy
PARIS	14	57	Cloudy
NEW YORK	11	52	Sunny
OSLO	14	57	Very cloudy
OSTO	9	48	Shower
PRAGUE	7	45	Overcast
ROME	16	61	Cloudy
SOFIA	16	61	Overcast
STOCKHOLM	11	52	Very cloudy
TOKYO	20	68	Partly cloudy
TUNIS	21	70	Very cloudy
VIENNA	11	52	Cloudy
WARSAW	7	45	Partly cloudy
WASHINGTON	14	57	Cloudy
ZURICH	14	57	Partly cloudy

U.S. National temperature taken at 7:00 GMT, others at 12:00 GMT.

I'm Jo.  
Starting 26 May, I'll have the only daily 747's from London to the Sunshine States of America. Fly me.

I've got a lot going for you to Miami and the Sunshine States of America, with the only daily non stop flights from London and our own kind of personal service.

And a lot from Miami: I've got great connections to all of Florida, New Orleans, Houston, California; you name it. Then fly it.

And starting 26 May, I'll have more: the nice convenience of the only daily 747's to Miami. Pick the day you want to go. Then go.

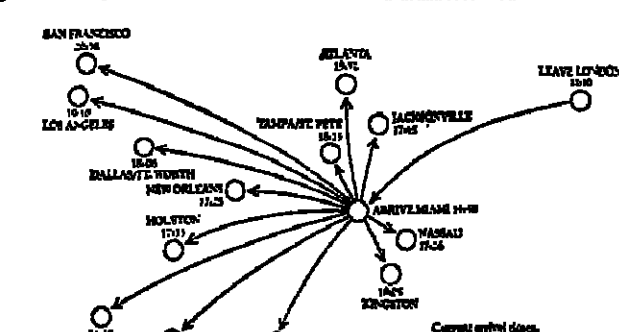
And the beautiful luxury of the great 747, with more cabin room than any airliner in the sky today.

And the 747 extras en route: first-run movies, multi-channelled audio entertainment and our international gourmet cuisine.

And a refreshing kind of personal service, person-to-person.

Give it a go, won't you? Fly my daily 747's to the Sunshine States of America.

Telephone National Airlines direct, or ring up your travel agent. Tell him Jo sent you.



Fly Linda. Fly National Airlines.

National Airlines, 81 Piccadilly, London, W.1. (01-269 8372); 101 Champs Elysees, 75-Paris 8 (225 6475/256 2577); Wiesenbühlstrasse 26, 6 Frankfurt/Main (232101); Via Bissolati 34, Rome 00184, (478-030)

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## Young Warns On Value of Moon Rocks

Early Conclusions 'Ain't Good Science'

SPACE CENTER, Houston, April 26 (UPI)—Apollo-16 commander John W. Young told eager scientists today to avoid jumping to conclusions about the astronauts' finds in the moon's highlands and to wait until the rocks get back to earth.

"It's too soon to be making any major conclusions about the region," Capt. Young told ground commander Tony England. "It just ain't good science."

Capt. Young, Comdr. Thomas K. Mattingly and Lt. Col. Charles M. Duke were on target for a parachute landing at 2:44 p.m. EST (1844 GMT) tomorrow in the Pacific Ocean, 1,500 miles south of Hawaii.

Mr. England, who is a geophysicist, told the astronauts that scientists have changed their ideas on the makeup of the moon landing area and are beginning to think that Capt. Young and Col. Duke may have sampled rocks splashed out of the primitive impact that created the Great Sea of Rains basin.

Geologists had thought that the Cayley Plains were a relatively simple volcanic lava flow.

"Just Too Soon"

"I'd like to wait until we get all the data in and take a look at it," Capt. Young said. "It's just too soon on memory and not having all the data analyzed."

The astronauts began their day at 8:32 a.m. (1332 GMT) and Capt. Young reported that their sleep during the night was "good to better." He also said the ship's supply of peanut butter mysteriously vanished when the pilot stored film cassettes in a food compartment.

"We're low in the peanut butter locker right now," he said.

The spacecraft was slowly picking up speed on its last leg toward earth, accelerating under the pull of gravity. The recovery ship, USS Ticonderoga, was on station in the Pacific and the weather forecast was excellent.

"That's the best news we've heard in a long time," said Capt. Young of the forecast.

Scientists Get Ready

As Apollo-16 approached earth with 245 pounds of lunar rock and soil samples, members of the preliminary analysis team at the lunar receiving laboratory here stepped up preparations to get an early idea of what Capt. Young and Col. Duke found in three days of moon exploration.

Dr. W.R. Muehlberger, the mission geologist, said he thinks the astronauts could be bringing back "the real genesis rock" representing the primitive crust of the moon. The best bet, he said, for such a sample are pieces of the moonwalkers' footprints on the moon's surface. The largest and deepest crater man has examined on the moon.

One result that already has far-reaching implications is the astronauts' discovery of an unusually strong magnetic field at their lunar landing site. Dr. Palmer Dyal said this reinforced the controversial theory that the moon once had a molten core, since such an interior is needed to generate strong magnetic forces in a heavenly body.

During a televised news conference, Capt. Young admitted today that he and his crew had serious doubts about whether they would be able to land on the moon last Thursday after trouble aboard the command ship, Casper.

During the 30-minute press conference they were asked what operational difficulties, besides language, would have to be overcome in a proposed joint U.S.-Soviet manned space flight.

Capt. Young answered that "if language is a problem... I'd be glad to learn Russian. And I'm sure Charlie and Ken feel the same way."

Capt. Young wound up the press conference by quoting René Descartes, the 17th-century French philosopher and mathematician, after whom the highlands region they explored was named:

"There is nothing so removed from us to be beyond our reach, or so hidden that we cannot discover it."

"That's the story of our mission so far," he said.

## Bomb Defused At U.S. Consulate

AMSTERDAM, April 26 (AP).—A firebomb was found in the U.S. Consulate General here yesterday, but was dismantled before it could go off, police reported today.

A police spokesman said an employee of the consulate discovered "a suspicious package" in the waiting room and threw it out a window.

Police opened the parcel and found a firebomb set to explode in an hour and a half later. Explosives experts dismantled the bomb. Police had no clues as to who planted the bomb or why.

## E. German-Chinese Deal

BERLIN, April 26 (AP).—East German and Communist Chinese have signed a barter trade and currency exchange agreement, the official East German news agency, ADN, said yesterday.



United Press International. **ANOTHER LOSS**—Sen. Edmund Muskie, with his wife Jane, in Philadelphia, Tuesday after losing to Sen. Hubert Humphrey in the Pennsylvania primary. Sen. Muskie also lost in Massachusetts and was reported last night as ready to quit the race.

## In Massachusetts and Pennsylvania

## McGovern and Humphrey Win Primaries

(Continued from Page 1)

the elected-state Democratic officials and several members of the Massachusetts congressional delegation.

Despite his spending little time in the state and university communities, Sen. McGovern reaped a rich vote harvest. He carried both a Harvard University precinct of Cambridge and a precinct in suburban Newton with 65 percent of the vote.

Sen. Humphrey based his Pennsylvania candidacy on support

from organized labor, which has 1.6 million members in Pennsylvania.

He also aimed his campaign at constituencies which have become traditionally his over 30 years in public life—senior citizens (1.2 million in Pennsylvania), blacks (1 million) and Jews (500,000).

Sen. Humphrey, in sharp contrast to Sen. Muskie, zoomed about the state as if in a frenzy, usually late for his scheduled stops, stopping his motorcade to shake hands if any more than four people were spotted any-

where, going flat out from early morning to late at night.

Sen. Muskie maintained his private style of campaigning, shying away from the handshaking, scheduling only a few events each day and spending much of his time in hotel suites or on the telephone.

Sen. McGovern concentrated, in his brief Pennsylvania visits, on stepping into as many meat markets as he could, emphasizing that he believes America should get out of Vietnam immediately, then negotiate for release of prisoners of war, and that the system is stacked against the little man.

In between stops, Sen. Humphrey said he was cheered by his prospects for votes next Tuesday in Ohio, where, he said, he is "looking good," and in Indiana. He said he had spent only \$100,000 in Pennsylvania—"a pittance for so important a state."

Sen. Muskie's Pennsylvania campaign cost a reported \$200,000, while Sen. McGovern's was put at \$40,000.

Even before the polls closed in Massachusetts, Sen. McGovern was looking forward to further victories. He said yesterday afternoon that he expected that a Massachusetts win would help him achieve "either a strong second place or a win" over Sen. Humphrey next Tuesday in Ohio.

After Ohio, the next stop on Sen. McGovern's primary trail is Nebraska on May 9, where he is the early favorite. He said he would also make "a substantial effort" in the May 16 Michigan primary, where Gov. Wallace is expected to make a strong showing.

Sen. McGovern, who has drawn little public backing from party office-holders so far, said he expected "a number of endorsements" to come his way even before the showdown primaries in June in California and New York.

Asked specifically about the possibility of support from Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts, Sen. McGovern said, "I'm hopeful that at some stage Ted will endorse my candidacy. I haven't asked him for an endorsement, but it would help... head off a lot of this talk about how we're going to deadlock this convention in order to open the nomination for him."

"I don't think he wants the nomination. He's been very straight-out about that," Sen. McGovern said. "I don't think he's playing any games. And certainly his name and influence on the McGovern effort would be helpful."

His Wisconsin victory and the withdrawal of New York Mayor John Lindsay—a potentially formidable challenger—all aided Sen. McGovern's winning effort. He came into Massachusetts two weeks ago, avowedly seeking a sweep of the 102 delegates, and devoted all but four of the past 13 days to campaigning here.

Sen. Muskie, meantime, made the opposite decision—to concentrate on Pennsylvania. He spent barely 7 hours on two quick Massachusetts visits in the past two weeks.

Sen. McGovern enjoyed a similar advantage in finances, with a Massachusetts budget of \$150,000, approximately three times the amount Sen. Muskie spent.

In his suit, Mr. Lessard alleges that Irving's book "Fake"—published by McGraw-Hill—states that Mr. Lessard conspired with another art dealer, Fernand Legros, to sell forged works of art painted by self-admitted art forger Emory de Hory. In fact, Mr. Lessard says, neither he nor Mr. Legros knew the works were forged.

Contending that "Fake" was "false, untrue and defamatory," Mr. Lessard said that the book held him up to "public contempt, hatred, disgrace, infamy and reproach."

## Turks Begin Talks To Find a Premier

ANKARA, April 26 (UPI).—President Cevdet Sunay began consultations with political leaders today to find a replacement for Nihat Erim, who resigned as premier nine days ago.

Called to the presidential palace first were Suleiman Demirel, who was ousted as premier by the military 13 months ago, and Ismet Inonu, 88, a 10-time premier.

Politicians have shown little enthusiasm to become premier and take on such major problems as satisfying the military leaders and dealing with rising urban guerrilla violence.

The walkout shut down railway, subway bus and taxi service after last-minute negotiations failed to avert the strike. Officials said talks were continuing, however.

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## 95 Justice Dept. Attorneys Say They Oppose Anti-Busing Bill

By John Herbers

WASHINGTON, April 26 (UPI).—Ninety-five lawyers—two-thirds of the 148 who work in the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department—publicly expressed opposition yesterday to President Nixon's anti-busing legislation before Congress, and an administration official said that if they could not carry out its policy they should resign or be dismissed.

Acting Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst said: "It is one thing for a department attorney to personally oppose legislation proposed by the administration; it is another matter to assert that if such legislation were validly enacted by the Congress, he would not, as an attorney of the department, enforce it."

"In such a case, he should, as a matter of professional ethics, resign his employment; failing such a resignation, he would be dismissed."

The 95 lawyers signed a letter to leaders and committees in Congress that said:

"As attorneys working in the field of civil rights, we wish to urge the Congress to reject any proposal which would limit the power of federal courts to remedy, through busing, the unconstitutional segregation of public school children. We believe that the enactment of any such legislation would raise serious constitutional questions and would be inconsistent with our national commitment to racial equality."

Ten black attorneys, seven of whom signed the letter to Congress, made public a separate, signed statement that said anti-busing moves in Congress would resurrect the "separate but equal" doctrine repudiated by the Supreme Court in 1954. The statement added:

"We are indeed observing a metamorphosis during which 'benign neglect' is being transformed into malignant hypocrisy."

The reference was to a controversial memorandum written early in the Nixon administration by Daniel P. Moynihan, then the chief presidential adviser on domestic policy, that said a policy of "benign neglect" might be helpful to minorities after a long period of civil strife.

Neither statement directly referred to Mr. Nixon's legislation, but his proposals of March 17 to place a moratorium on busing orders and follow it up with permanent restraints on busing clearly fell within the legislation the lawyers condemned. Some of the attorneys involved said both statements were directed at the President's legislation.

The revolt of the civil rights lawyers, the second major one of the Nixon administration, posed problems for the White House.

● If the proposed moratorium were passed by Congress, the Civil Rights Division ordinarily would be in charge of enforcing it. But a number of the attorneys have been balking at intervening in the courts for stays of busing orders, pending congressional action on the legislation.

Sources in the Civil Rights Division said some of the dissatisfaction stemmed from the fact that briefs in busing cases had been rewritten by superiors, and reviewed by the White House. In such a way that the lawyers felt the briefs to be more a political position than a legal document.

Those who signed the statements were described as "line attorneys" with no division or section chiefs included. Nevertheless, the statements were described as "line attorneys" with no division or section chiefs included. Nevertheless, the statements were described as "line attorneys" with no division or section chiefs included.

## Kleindienst Urges Resignation or Dismissal

## Some Police Used Outlawed Bullets In Attica Assault

NEW YORK, April 26 (UPI).—The high-powered rifles used by state police and some correction officers in the assault on Attica prison last September fired bullets prohibited for humanitarian reasons by the Geneva conventions.

This was brought out today in testimony by David Harrison, a staff investigator for the McKay Commission investigating the four-day Attica uprising.

Mr. Harrison said the rifles were Winchester-370s firing hunting bullets with high-expansion qualities similar to outlawed dum-dum bullets.

The Army, he said, prohibits the use of such bullets and instead uses full-jacketed bullets with limited expansion.

No full-jacketed ammunition is available for the 370 because it is designed as a hunting weapon and such bullets are banned by most states for hunting, he said.

The McKay Commission investigation showed that troopers and other law enforcement agencies used more than 400 firearms in the Sept. 13 assault on the prison.

Johnson Out of Hospital

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 26 (AP).—Former President Lyndon B. Johnson, recovering "in a very satisfactory manner," was released from Brooke Army General Hospital this afternoon and flown to his ranch, the hospital announced.

The former President was flown to the military hospital here April 12 after suffering what doctors called a serious heart attack in Charlottesville, Va., April 7.

## Kleindienst Will Be Recalled, Voted On Today by Committee

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, April 26 (UPI).—The Senate Judiciary Committee voted today to hear further testimony from Richard G. Kleindienst concerning his role in the settlement of a billion-dollar anti-trust suit against the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.

Meeting in executive session, the committee, which for two months has been investigating Mr. Kleindienst's fitness to be attorney general in light of the ITT settlement, decided to recall him for further questioning at 10:30 a.m. tomorrow and vote on the nomination no later than 5 p.m.

The committee chairman, Sen. James O. Eastland, D. Miss., described his panel's action as a "compromise" between those backing Mr. Kleindienst and those who argue that his role in the ITT affair makes him unfit for the cabinet post.

Complaints Forwarded

The committee held what was to have been its last day of hearings on the nomination and the ITT case last week, when it took testimony from White House aide Peter M. Flanigan. However, Mr. Flanigan subsequently wrote a letter to the committee in which he disclosed that he had passed along to Mr. Kleindienst complaints by ITT about an anti-trust settlement proposed by the Justice Department.

Mr. Kleindienst has told the committee that the ITT case had been handled entirely by the Anti-trust Division of the Justice Department, but conceded that the case might have been casually mentioned during his frequent contacts with the White House.

The acting attorney general insisted that he did not remember discussing the case with Mr. Flanigan.

Sen. Eastland said today that Mr. Kleindienst was being recalled to answer questions about the Flanigan letter.

The vote for recall was 9 to 5, with Sens. Edward M. Kennedy, D. Mass., John V. Tunney, D. Calif., Quentin N. Burdick, D. N.D., Birch Bayh, D. Ind., and Marlow W. Cook, R. Ky., voting against the compromise.

Earlier, the committee rejected a move by Sen. Kennedy to expand the hearings to include a recall of Mr. Flanigan, ITT president Harold S. Geneen and several other witnesses.

The hearings began March 2 after columnist Jack Anderson charged that the ITT settlement had been linked to a pledge of \$400,000 by an ITT subsidiary to underwrite the costs of the 1972 Republican National Convention. Mr. Anderson also accused Mr. Kleindienst and other high Republicans of being involved in the deal.

Three days before the Anderson charges, the Judiciary Committee unanimously approved the Kleindienst nomination, but the acting attorney general asked that the hearings be reopened so that he could answer Mr. Anderson's charges.

The White House issued a nine-page private memorandum for Republicans on the committee yesterday, attempting to minimize the importance of the Flanigan-Kleindienst conversations on the ITT settlement.

The White House argued that, while the conversations mentioned in the Flanigan letter might contradict Mr. Kleindienst's testimony, the primary issue is whether the acting attorney general was in any way pressured by Mr. Flanigan on the ITT case.

"Mr. Kleindienst has said he was not," the memo continued, "and the contacts Flanigan describes are completely consistent with the testimony."

Still Another Suit Filed Against Irving

NEW YORK, April 26 (Reuters).—Clifford Irving and the McGraw-Hill publishing company yesterday were named as defendants in a \$7 million libel suit stemming from a book Irving wrote before his hoax autobiography of Howard Hughes.

The action was brought in State Supreme Court by Real Lessard, an art dealer now studying law in France.

In his suit, Mr. Lessard alleges that Irving's book "Fake"—published by McGraw-Hill—states that Mr. Lessard conspired with another art dealer, Fernand Legros, to sell forged works of art painted by self-admitted art forger Emory de Hory. In fact, Mr. Lessard says, neither he nor Mr. Legros knew the works were forged.

Contending that "Fake" was "false, untrue and defamatory," Mr. Lessard said that the book held him up to "public contempt, hatred, disgrace, infamy and reproach."

Transportation Strike Affects All of Japan

TOKYO, April 26 (UPI).—Transportation workers throughout Japan launched a two-day strike for higher wages today, paralyzing travel in the nation.

Authorities estimated that the strike would affect 50 million Japanese commuters and travelers and possibly cause the worst transport crisis in the country's history.

The walkout shut down railway, subway bus and taxi service after last-minute negotiations failed to avert the strike. Officials said talks were continuing, however.

## Samuels to Quit As State Dept. Economics Aide

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP).—State Department officials confirmed today that Nathaniel Samuels, deputy under secretary for economic affairs, will resign soon.

Mr. Samuels has been the key U.S. official in talks about a new international steel agreement and has served as the deputy U.S. governor of the International Monetary Fund.

A Nixon administration appointee, he has held overall policy responsibility in the State Department for international economic affairs.

In Brussels, Mr. Samuels will have talks tomorrow and Friday with top European Economic Community officials in the framework of twice-yearly consultations between the United States and the EEC.

He will meet EEC Commission President Sico Mansholt and Prof. Ralf Dahrendorf, commissioner responsible for foreign trade. Mr. Samuels will discuss energy problems with EEC Commissioner Wilhelm Haferkamp.

Johnson Out of Hospital

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 26 (AP).—Former President Lyndon B. Johnson, recovering "in a very satisfactory manner," was released from Brooke Army General Hospital this afternoon and flown to his ranch, the hospital announced.

The former President was flown to the military hospital here April 12 after suffering what doctors called a serious heart attack in Charlottesville, Va., April 7.

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**King's Ransom**

12 years old  
A distinctly superior  
SCOTCH

**Come to the Favor of Marlboro**

**WHILE IN HOLLAND**

**MEET THE VAN MOPPELS**

WORLD'S LARGEST DIAMOND  
POLISHING FACTORY

FREE FOR VISITORS

**A. van MOPPELS & SON**

2-6 ALBERT CUYPSTRAAT  
AMSTERDAM

SINCE 1829

ALSO: MANUFACTURERS OF  
DIAMOND JEWELS  
TAX FREE SHOPPING  
FROM FACTORY TO CUSTOMER



## Sniping, Bombing Continue

# IRA Demands It Get a Voice In Any Peace Talks in Ulster

BELFAST, April 26 (UPI).—The outlawed Irish Republican Army continued its campaign of violence today as it insisted on a voice in any peace talks in Northern Ireland.

A British Army spokesman reported two explosions and four sniper attacks.

Later, gunmen ambushed an army patrol in Belfast and an army spokesman said one soldier had been wounded.

Near Armagh, a soldier was killed and two were injured when their army truck overturned after the driver swerved to avoid a gang of youths hurling stones at the truck, the army said.

The militant Provisional wing of the IRA issued a statement demanding that it be represented at any talks designed to end 32 months of bloodshed which has claimed 316 lives in Northern Ireland's six counties.

"Those who have been actively engaged in spearheading the resistance will have to be represented at any genuine peace conference," the statement said.

It repeated the Provisional IRA's terms for ending its violence. These included immediate

withdrawal of British troops from the streets, political self-determination without British interference and amnesty for all "political prisoners" and those still on the "wanted" list.

Ten more men interned without trial were freed today. One of them was the husband of a woman who approached William Whitelaw, British secretary of state for Northern Ireland, in the street Monday and pleaded for her husband's freedom.

Mrs. Elizabeth McSheffrey confronted Mr. Whitelaw in Londonderry and asked about her husband, held for six months in the Long Kesh internment camp.

Mr. Whitelaw promised to look into the husband's case if the wife would "promise to keep him out of trouble."

Mr. Whitelaw has released 143 internees since his appointment in March, 24 of them in two days. About 830 men reportedly are still detained.

Troops came under fire at a shopping plaza in the Roman Catholic district of Andersonstown in Belfast, the army said. A sniper fired four shots into an

## Armor-Plated Beds for British Troops in Ulster

BELFAST, April 26 (Reuters).—British soldiers in Northern Ireland will soon be able to rest easier at night in bulletproof beds.

An army spokesman said, "One of our units is housed in an old mill. The walls are extremely thin, and it is quite a regular occurrence for a sniper's bullet to enter one side of the room and whistle out the other."

The project, named "Operation Ironside," is being carried out by the Royal Engineers and consists of armor-plated sides around the men's beds.

area crowded with women and children.

The troops did not return fire for fear of hitting shoppers, the spokesman said. The incident occurred near the spot where a 29-year-old mother was killed six weeks ago during a battle between troops and gunmen.

Later, an army patrol chased gunmen who fired on it a few blocks away. The troops blocked the gunmen's escape route, an army spokesman said, and the men jumped out of their car and exchanged fire with the soldiers, then fled on foot.

In another development, Gerry Fitt, a Catholic member of the British Parliament, drew a six-month suspended sentence in Newry for breaking a government ban on public marches during a civil rights demonstration Feb. 6.

## Arthur E. Summerfield, 73, Former Postmaster General

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., April 26 (AP).—Arthur E. Summerfield, 73, former U.S. postmaster general and a chairman of the Republican National Committee, died today.

Mr. Summerfield, a long-time power in national politics and those in his home state of Michigan, served as postmaster general during the presidency of the late Dwight D. Eisenhower, from 1952-1960. He held the GOP post in 1952 and also managed Gen. Eisenhower's presidential campaign.

His death occurred nearly two weeks after he entered Good Samaritan Hospital while vacationing here. Hospital officials said he was suffering from double pneumonia. Arthur E. (Bud) Summerfield Jr. reported his father's death.

Mr. Summerfield took an office boy's job in Flint, Mich., after leaving school at the age of 13. He opened a real estate office and an oil dealership after marrying in 1918, but it was with an automobile dealership he opened in 1929 that Mr. Summerfield prospered. The dealership became one of the nation's largest.

Won For Wilkie  
Mr. Summerfield's participation in politics began when GOP presidential nominee Wendell L. Wilkie's campaigning in Flint in 1940 drew only a small crowd. With a few friends, Mr. Summerfield organized Mr. Wilkie's Genesee County campaign and Mr. Wilkie carried the county and state.

## Obituaries



Arthur E. Summerfield

into one of the nation's most prominent prep schools and won national recognition for his contributions to both education and football.

### Alfred Goulding

LOS ANGELES, April 26 (AP).—Alfred Goulding, 76, the movie director who had comedian Harold Lloyd put on the glasses which became his trademark, died yesterday.

Mr. Goulding directed more than 500 motion pictures in his career, including some with Laurel and Hardy.

## Castro to Visit Russia in June

MOSCOW, April 26 (Reuters).—Cuban Premier Fidel Castro will come here at the end of June for his first visit to the Soviet Union in eight years, the Communist party newspaper, Pravda, announced today.

Pravda said that Mr. Castro had been invited for an "official friendly visit" by the Soviet party and government.

Mr. Castro was last in the Soviet Union in 1964. Since then, relations between Cuba and the Soviet Union have deteriorated.

However, they have improved lately and Mr. Castro's visit shortly after President Nixon's visit was seen as an indication of Russia's continuing concern for Cuba.

### Capt. Lewis S. Sims Jr.

CORONADO, Calif., April 26 (AP).—Retired Navy Capt. Lewis S. Sims Jr., 58, who went on Adm. Richard E. Byrd's expedition to the South Pole in 1939-41, is dead.

Capt. Sims served 30 years in the Navy Medical Corps, retiring in 1969 as medical officer at Pacific Naval Air Force headquarters here. He died Friday in a San Diego hospital.

### Dr. Frank L. Boyden

DEERFIELD, Mass., April 26 (AP).—Frank L. Boyden, 82, headmaster of Deerfield Academy from 1932 to 1968, died yesterday. Mr. Boyden built the academy

## Heath Promises to Consider Unions' Formula on Disputes

LONDON, April 26 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Edward Heath agreed tonight to consider trade-union proposals for a new, independent conciliation procedure for labor disputes.

The proposals were presented at a meeting between Mr. Heath and leaders of the powerful Trades Union Congress.

Ostensibly the meeting was part of a series of top-level discussions on the economy. In fact, most of the agenda was abandoned as the union leaders voiced anger over new industrial-relations legislation that the Conservative government has used in current rail and dock disputes.

Union leaders have been threatening to boycott procedures provided by the government's show-piece legislation, which provides for a compulsory cooling-off period in labor disputes and referral of issues to the newly formed Industrial Relations Court.

But tonight union representatives presented an alternative proposal for local conciliation panels to deal quickly with disputes. The prime minister's office said Mr. Heath agreed to look into them and discuss them at a future meeting with union leaders, at an undetermined date.

### Court Order

The Industrial Relations Court last week ordered railmen to call off a slowdown that had disrupted the nation's train services for a week. It also fined a dockworkers' union for its action in a separate dispute.

Railway chiefs and union spokesmen were expected to resume wage negotiations within a day or so during the temporary pause in the railway workers' slowdown.

Travelers found commuter trains running normally after exasperating delays and frustrations experienced during last week's work-to-rule and overtime ban, which caused widespread disruption of service.

Britain's 300,000 railway workers are pressing demands for a 16 percent wage increase against a top offer so far of 13 1/2 percent. Meanwhile the legislation itself

has become a battleground between the Conservative government, intent on upholding the rule of law in industrial relations, and the trade-union movement, whose militant leaders are equally determined to maintain maximum freedom of action.

The Trades Union Congress, the labor federation representing Britain's nearly 10 million unionized workers, today beat back two moves by leftist union leaders which could have generated new heat between the government and the trade-union movement.

At a formal meeting, the TUC defeated a left-wing move to have union leadership continue its boycott of the Industrial Relations Court.

It also rejected a leftist attempt to snub Mr. Heath. The militants had wanted union leaders to shun tonight's talks with the prime minister.

The talks mark the second round in a projected series of government-union discussions aimed at emphasizing conciliation and cooperation rather than confrontation.

Industrial relations are a sensitive area for the Conservative government, which came to power nearly two years ago set on taking a tougher line against what many of its supporters regarded as abusive trade-union power.

Now some union militants are calling the Heath government the worst in memory.

## Magistrate Rules Sanders Was Suicide

CASTLEBELFELS, Spain, April 26 (Reuters).—An examining magistrate ruled today that British star George Sanders, 65, committed suicide Tuesday by taking barbiturates.

The magistrate closed the case following a postmortem hearing lasting half an hour. Police pathologist Juan Olivella said the cause of death was respiratory and circulatory paralysis caused by the ingestion of barbiturates.

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## Germany Grim and Anxious On Eve of Challenge to Brandt

(Continued from Page 1)

Democratic Union submitted a no-confidence motion against the government. Under the 1949 constitution, such a motion calls for immediate replacement of the chancellor, the assumption being that the opposition has enough votes to achieve this.

The nominal reason offered by Mr. Brandt for his bid was the victory Sunday of his party in the state elections of Baden-Wuerttemberg. But the issue on which he has been fighting the Bundestag government almost since its inception is Mr. Brandt's policy of trying to normalize relations with the Communist states of Eastern Europe.

Bonn's 1970 treaties with the Soviet Union and Poland were due for ratification votes next week, but it is now uncertain whether that schedule will be kept.

The Bundestag, or lower house, spent the earlier part of today in debate on the federal budget.

Aside from early skirmishing, the tone was much more sober than previous confrontations in the Bundestag during the two and a half years of the Brandt administration.

It was as if nearly every politician here had been subjected to an ice-cold shower. Josef Erl, the Free Democratic minister of agriculture, told the Bundestag he had been subjected to anonymous murder threats in the last two days. He warned against "a crisis of our state."

Chancellor Brandt, in one of his most persuasive speeches, appealed to his countrymen to "reign in emotions, not allow yourself to be provoked, and avoid unconsidered actions." Mr. Brandt, following him, appealed also for "domestic calm."

Mr. Brandt admonished: "A crisis in the heads of the opposition is not a crisis of the state by a long shot." West Germany, he said, "remains socially and economically one of the most stable countries in the world."

He said the opposition "will regret abandoning the virtue of patience" by having called for a no-confidence vote.

Thousands of workers and students had already taken their feelings into the streets.

Six hundred city workers marched in Frankfurt, blocking traffic and threatening a general strike in the event that Mr. Brandt became chancellor. In nearby Offenbach, 600 transport workers went on strike, stopping streetcars and buses for a while.

### 19 on Indian Train Killed

NEW DELHI, April 26 (AP)—A passenger train derailed today in southern India in an accident killing 19 persons and injuring 29, railway officials reported.

In Engen, close to 1,000 workers of the Nordsee Röhrenstahl steelworks were joined by Volkswagen assembly-plant workers in a similar protest.

Other Rheinmetall workers laid down tools at the company's Muehlheim foundry. Several hundred garbage collectors stopped work in Hamburg, as did the miners at the Good Hope mine in Gierke and machinists at the Babcock plant in Oberhausen.

In West Berlin, the bulk of the city's power workers walked off the job to demonstrate for Mr. Brandt. They were joined by students.

"Stop Brandt and Strauss Now," was the slogan on many banners referring to the opposition leader and his Bavarian ally, Franz Josef Strauss.

Social Democratic party offices were besieged by citizens who sought membership as a demonstration of support for the government—over 3,000 in North Rhine-Westphalia and 1,500 in Hesse.

The Free Democrats, junior partners in the Bonn coalition, also reported a number of membership candidates. So did the opposition Christian Democratic Union, although it gave no figures.

For all the speaking, striking and marching, it remained unclear how tomorrow's vote would go. The coalition acted as if it could withstand the onslaught or attempts by the opposition to topple the government.

"I feel sick to my stomach about this vote," said Udo Gühni, a wealthy, 54-year-old conservative deputy from Heidelberg. "There is an odor of adventurism hanging about it."

"It's not my bill," said Karl Heinz Hansen, a 44-year-old Social Democrat from Düsseldorf. "I am going to vote with my bottom. I will be polite enough to listen to the other side. But my conscience will be in my bottom and I will sit still when they call out my name." Many coalition deputies are expected to do the same.

These and many others of the 496 deputies facing tomorrow's "decision of conscience," as it is being called here, seem to dread the spirits stirred up by the unprecedented challenge to the duly elected government.

"We had had experience with adventurism in the past," remarked a German journalist who has been here since the beginning of the postwar government, and he pointed out how Mr. Strauss screamed for "silence in this hall" Monday night in the Bundestag after the Brandt bid was approved.

"It reminded me of what we were taught in the Hitler Youth about the Fuehrer," he said, "when Hitler pulled out a pistol and fired a shot into the ceiling in the Burgerbrauerei in 1933 to make himself heard."



LISTENING—Christian Democrats Franz Josef Strauss (right) and Richard Steucklen in Bonn yesterday.

## 2 Germanys in Traffic Pact, East Hedges on Wall Passes

(Continued from Page 1)

ave of the West German parliamentary vote.

Like the Russians, the East Germans have said they want Mr. Brandt to be able to ratify the treaties with Poland and Russia.

In a speech yesterday, Erich Honecker, leader of East Germany's Communist party, warned that if Mr. Brandt is ousted as a result of the Bundestag vote, the traffic talks would collapse along with other aspects of Mr. Brandt's Eastern policy.

In an unprecedented move, Mr. Honecker also denounced Mr. Brandt's Christian Democrat-led opposition and its leader, Rainer Barzel.

"Barzel is attempting to reverse the wheel of history and throw Europe back into the time of the coldest cold war," he said.

Mr. Kohl announced the relaxation on traffic through the wall after the conclusion of the traffic treaty had been announced.

## Jail Life Harder As Rudolph Hess Has 78th Birthday

BERLIN, April 26 (AP)—Nazi prisoner Rudolph Hess observed his 78th birthday today, the sole inmate in West Berlin's Spandau Prison.

With the recent arrival of a new Soviet prison governor, Hess is understood to be having a tougher time than ever.

For two years the Russians had a caretaker officer as their representative at Spandau. Their filling the job with a new man made it appear they have no intention of letting Hess be freed on humanitarian grounds as proposed by the Western Allies.

## On Nonaggression Treaty

## Russians Nervous About Debate in Bonn

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, April 26 (NYT)—The Soviet government showed growing nervousness today over the future of its relations with West Germany as the late of Chancellor Willy Brandt's coalition hung in the balance in Bundestag debate.

Moscow has been building the strategy of its European policy on an improvement of relations with West Germany under the Brandt government, particularly on ratification of the Soviet-West German nonaggression treaty of 1970.

Tass, the government's press agency, issued a statement branding as a falsification a set of alleged records of the 1970 negotiations leading up to signature of the pact, which in effect freezes existing frontiers in Central Europe.

The West German opposition to the treaty has argued that the alleged negotiation minutes indicate a seizure of West German interests. A vote on ratification of the treaty is scheduled in Bonn for May 4.

Meanwhile, President Nikolai V. Podgorny, in accepting the credentials of a new West German ambassador here today, warned that "further progress in the relaxation of tension in Europe" depended on ratification of the Moscow-Bonn treaty as well as a similar pact between West Germany and Poland.

The West German envoy, Ulrich Sahm, told Mr. Podgorny that the Bonn government assumes that Germany will some day be reunited.

This unilateral declaration was designed to reassure West German opponents of the treaty, who regard it as a threat to German reunification. But the treaty's foes have not been placated and have demanded that language about reunification be made part of the treaty text. The Russians have been adamant against any revision.

Tass reflected apparent nervousness in official circles when it transmitted the gist of its statement on the alleged treaty records as a "flash" over its international service for foreign clients.

The statement said: "Tass is authorized to state that

"Tass is authorized to state that

## Suspended Term In Slap to Brandt

MUNICH, April 26 (UPI)—A Munich court today handed down a three-month suspended jail sentence to a 23-year-old East German refugee who slapped Chancellor Willy Brandt.

The judge said Viktor Gislö had intentionally attempted to injure Mr. Brandt and had created a bad image of West Germany abroad.

Mr. Gislö lunged through security guards and slapped Mr. Brandt's face Sept. 24 as the chancellor walked along a Munich street. The young man said he did it to protest the Ostpolitik policy.

## Bullfighters In Spain Call Strike May 1

MADRID, April 26 (UPI)—Spain's 1,200 bullfighters today decided to go on an unprecedented strike to press their demands for tax concessions.

The strike—or work stoppage, as the bullfighters prefer to call it because strikes are illegal in Spain—will begin May 1, the bullfighters' union announced after an extraordinary session. The decision was unanimous.

The strike would be the first in Spanish bullfighting history and could jeopardize Madrid's San Isidro Festival, which starts May 11 and is one of the top series in bullfighting.

## First Transplant Of Full Hip Joint

BONN, April 26 (Reuters)—Doctors at Bonn University's clinic yesterday transplanted a complete hip joint for the first time in medical history, a university spokesman said.

The hip joint, taken from a dead person several weeks ago and stored in a deep freeze, was transplanted into a 17-year-old boy who is expected to be able to walk normally again, the spokesman said.

The three-hour operation, carried out by four doctors, was very successful, he added.

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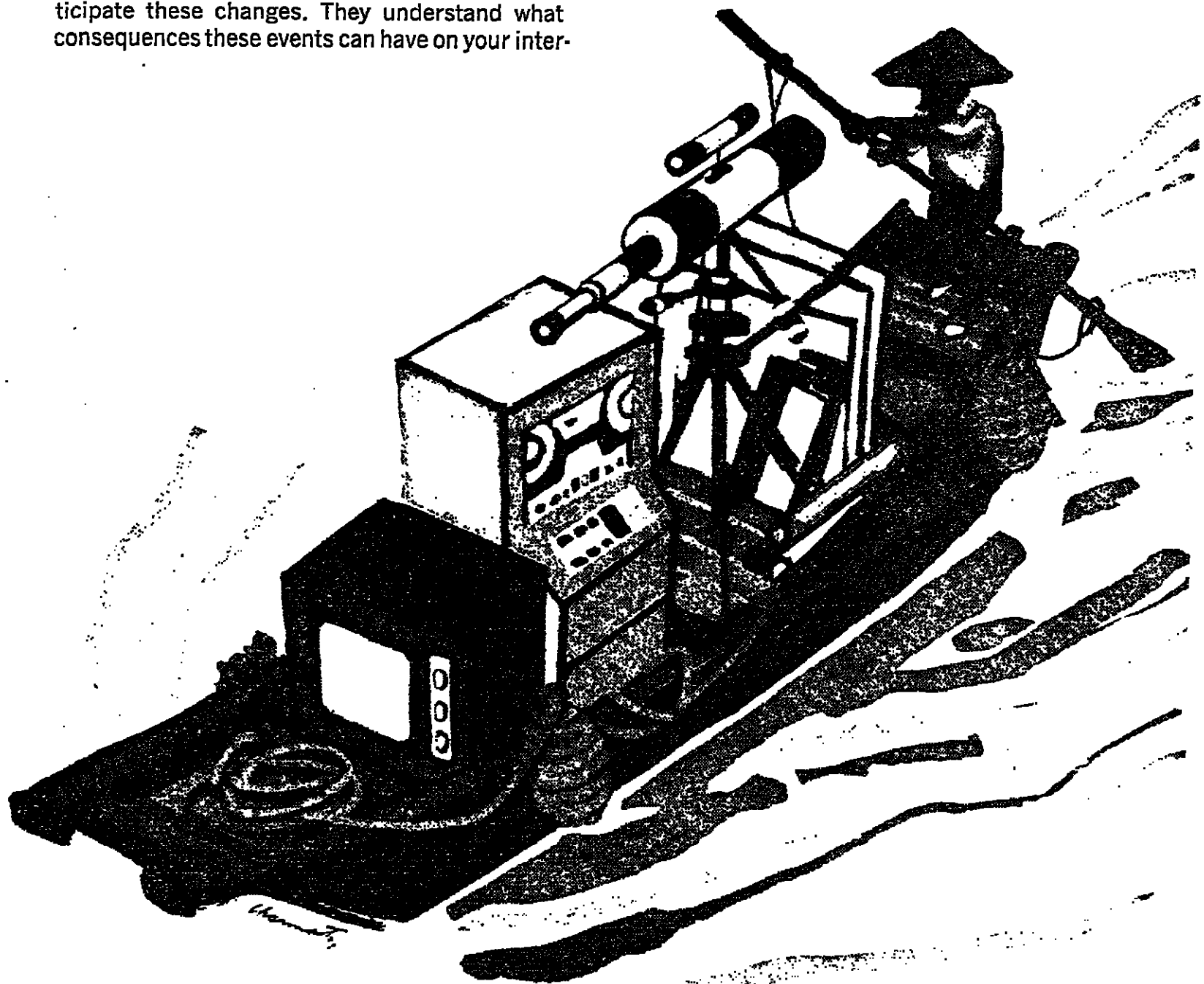
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## Nixon's War

By way of prelude to almost every speech he has ever made about the Vietnam war, President Nixon has been at pains to remind us, just for the record of the terrible legacy he inherited from the Democrats: over half a million Americans in a combat role; casualties running at the rate of more than 300 a week killed in action; no plan to "Vietnamize" the war or to bring our military forces home. There is some truth in this, of course; Mr. Nixon did fall heir to a heavy burden not of his making. But the roots of involvement reached back into a Republican administration of which he was a part. There was also a plan to end the war which Gen. William Westmoreland could have furnished the new Nixon administration because he had laid it all out as early as November, 1967. For better or worse, "Vietnamization" was already in the official lexicon. And far more important, the really big, tough decisions had already been made by President Lyndon Johnson when he refused in March, 1968, to go on down the road of "graduated response" and decided instead to end the bombing of the North and to deny for the first time the next big commitment of American troops. In short, the Johnson strategy had failed by January, 1969, and the country had begun to accept the real limits of a limited war.

That lesson was also part of Richard Nixon's legacy if he had chosen to accept it. He was a free agent, in a way that his predecessor had never been, and not just because he was a new President with a mandate to end the war. He was a free man in the most significant sense because he had inherited not a bureaucratic monolith hell-bent on pursuit of a discredited and unworkable policy, but a bureaucracy divided; there were other voices saying sensible and realistic things, other forces at work in the big departments of government which were there for the President to hear and to use in the difficult business of turning the governmental apparatus around on a new course. But President Nixon did not listen to these voices and never told us about them because he did not wish, for his own reasons and out of his own geo-political concepts, to abandon the old goals of our Vietnam mission. He did not want to accept the hard consequences of the lesson other men had learned. Those on the outside could only guess at the division within the government, only hear snatches of the argument, only speculate about the depth of the carefully suppressed reservations which were held by important people in key agencies—until this week when the hard evidence finally became available. That is the real and immensely

profound significance of the "Kissinger Papers," the contents of which were revealed in some detail in this newspaper (and the International Herald Tribune). They tell us little that is directly relevant to the current situation. Rather, they describe an opportunity tragically lost. They tell us that by early 1969 only the very same people, who had made most of the miscalculation which carried us up to March of 1968 with a big war and no solution, still believed that the war in Vietnam was winnable in any practical sense. The Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the military command in Vietnam, and the diehards in the Saigon Embassy still believed this. But there was a considerable body of opinion that believed otherwise, that was prepared to support and reinforce a new, more realistic and more promising approach to Vietnam. By and large, the secretary of defense and the State Department and the CIA believed:

That the South Vietnamese showed little prospect of ever being able to conduct their end of the war without extensive American military support including the use of air power and combat troops; that pacification wasn't working and showed little hope of working over the long haul; that B-52s were a doubtful asset except for close-in tactical support of combat operations; that there was something to be said for promoting accommodations on the local level, in the districts and villages and provinces, between the government people and the Viet Cong; that neither this country's standing in the world nor the fate of Southeast Asia hinged on the outcome of the Vietnamese struggle.

But Mr. Nixon ignored the best part of this counsel and so here we are, having dropped more bombs in the last three years than in all of the five years of the Johnson administration and having suffered more than one-third of all the American casualties that have been suffered in this war—and still with no solution. So it is no longer enough—now that we have seen the Kissinger Papers—to be told that this is not Mr. Nixon's fault because he didn't lead us into it. That's true; he didn't. But he had running room in early 1969—much more than we knew. And because he didn't use it, Mr. Nixon cannot be pictured any longer as the hapless prisoner of past policy. The message from the Kissinger Papers is plain. Just as the responsibility for the early Vietnam involvement and the later build-up may have been, progressively, Dwight D. Eisenhower's and John F. Kennedy's and Lyndon B. Johnson's, what we are now confronted with, for better or worse, is Richard M. Nixon's war.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The Road to Moscow

The White House released very little substantive information when it announced that Dr. Henry Kissinger on a four-day trip to Moscow had met with Soviet Communist party General-Secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev and had discussed both the agenda for President Nixon's Moscow visit next month and problems arising from the current fighting in Vietnam.

It is not philanthropy on Moscow's part that made it willing to receive Dr. Kissinger and to firm up the arrangements for receiving President Nixon even while some of the bloodiest fighting in the Vietnam war is in progress. The political utility to President Nixon of a successful visit to Moscow has often been remarked upon. Less often discussed is the fact that the Soviet leaders have their own reasons for wanting the President to visit them and for securing some lessening of Soviet-American tensions.

One major factor is Moscow's pressing need to reassure the Soviet people that it is successfully countering the new relationship between Peking and Washington. For the Soviet public, a Nixon reception in the Soviet Union will help ease the expressed fears of a Sino-American alliance against the Soviet Union, fears raised by the Soviet

press following the announcement last summer of the President's plan to visit Peking.

But beyond the Chinese factor, there is much the Soviet Union wants from the United States directly. More precisely, there is much that the dovish faction in the Kremlin hopes to get from the United States even though the Kremlin hawks have other priorities. Mr. Brezhnev has recently seemed closer to the Moscow doves than he appeared a year or two ago. To the most sensible people in the Soviet leadership, better relations with the United States would help to ease the expensive arms race, to assure a needed supply of feed grain for Soviet livestock and Soviet meat production in the years ahead, to secure more advanced American technology in the computer and other fields, and to enlist American capital in the gargantuan task of developing the rich resources of Siberia just across the Chinese border.

President Nixon has some high cards to play when he visits the Soviet capital; and, related to that visit, it would be surprising if the Kissinger trip to Moscow had not added another chapter to the history of secret diplomacy about Vietnam.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Fighting in Vietnam

The Americans are worried: the South Vietnamese have fled without fighting on several occasions. The reliance on the South Vietnamese Army resistance to the Communist offensive displayed by the allied high command in Saigon is progressively giving way to pessimism and discouragement. Some units are fighting brilliantly, but others behave much less well. This impression contradicts the distorted image of the evolution of the struggle given by Saigon. A typical example of Vietnamization failure signaled by the Americans is the loss of Hoi An, a

city of 35,000 inhabitants near the coast in the high plateau area. Government troops abandoned the place virtually without fighting simply because bombings were becoming intensive. Some were in such a hurry to scamp that they refused to wait for the arrival of armed helicopters sent to protect their retreat. And the men who still had weapons threw them away to go faster. According to American journalists, among the reasons for the weakness of some South Vietnamese units is the incompetence of their generals and the lack of authority of officers.

—From France-Soir (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

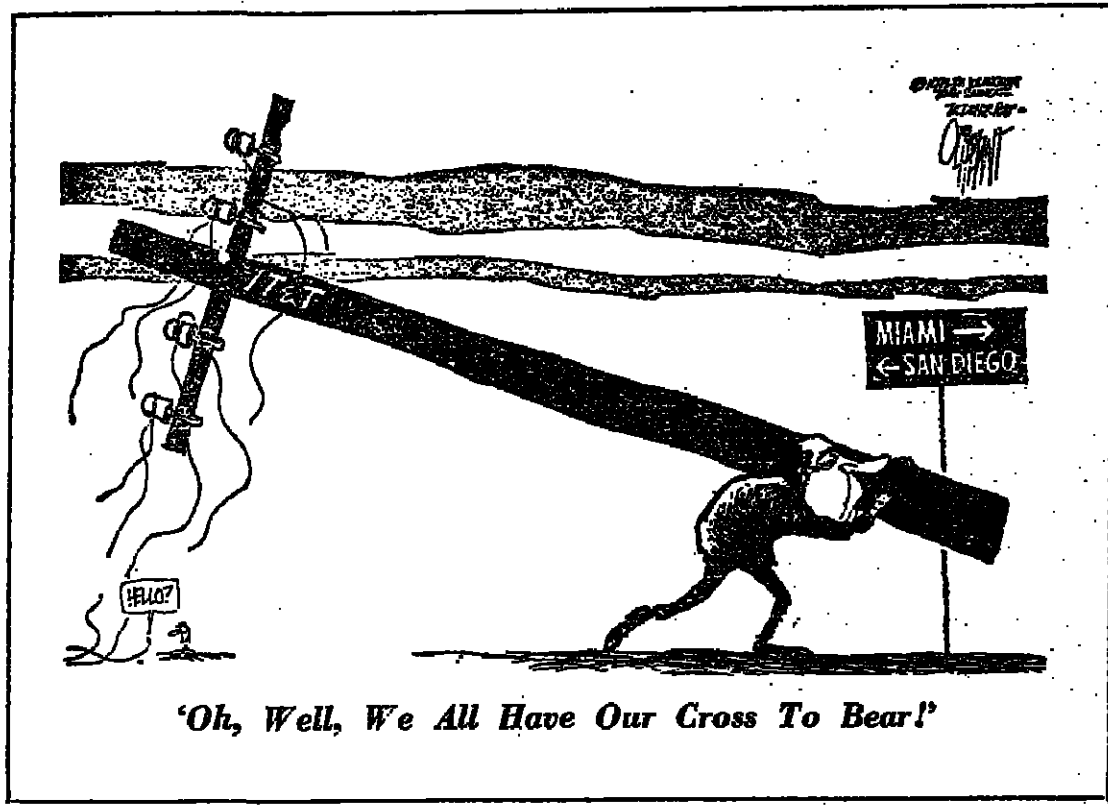
April 27, 1897

PARIS—With the victorious occupation of Larissa by the Sultan's forces, making them masters of the fertile Thessalian plains, the moment has come for Turkey to pause and consider whether by following up her successes on the field of battle she will not destroy the advantages so far secured by the brilliant feats which have alike astonished the world and restored to their pristine splendor the glorious traditions of the Ottoman arms.

### Fifty Years Ago

April 27, 1922

DUBLIN—A message from Mullingar states that the first skirmish between Free State troops and the Republican forces, or the irregular army as it is known here, took place yesterday afternoon. Shots were exchanged after a lorry containing Free State troops had been attacked in the market square. A battle lasting 15 minutes ensued, the Free State troops being quickly reinforced and taking six Republican prisoners. Other reports of violence still pour in.



## The Kissinger Story

By James Reston

NEW YORK—Henry Kissinger has got beyond the news. He is like most of the men of power in Washington: He is going to be left to the psychological novelists.

It is easy to criticize the role President Nixon has given Kissinger as principal foreign-policy adviser, negotiator and private spokesman in the White House. But leaving that aside for a moment, it is hard to deny Kissinger's obvious intelligence, unflinching discretion, and ceaseless energy.

His latest secret trip to Moscow, following on his quiet and meticulous preparation of the President's mission to Peking, is only the most dramatic illustration of the confidence and power Nixon has entrusted to him. And it is a tribute to both that this confidential relationship endures despite Kissinger's insistence on expressing his independent judgments, even when these go against the President's inclinations and decisions.

### 'Palace Guard'

Just before the White House announced that Kissinger had been conferring for four days with Brezhnev and Gromyko in Moscow, Rep. Morris K. Udall, D. Ariz., made a report to the House Civil Service Committee in which he accused Nixon of building up a "palace guard" of White House advisers who shape national policy without having to answer to either the Congress or the American people.

Well, it is true, and it is hard to deny, as Udall charged, that this growing system of private unaccountable power, protected by "executive privilege," goes against the spirit of separate and equal constitutional powers. Even Kissinger, who grappled with such questions as a professor at Harvard, would agree that this is a valid constitutional question.

But there are human as well as constitutional questions involved here, and given the President's assignment, which would go to somebody else if not Kissinger, Kissinger's performance is beyond anything any other White House aide, from Roosevelt's Hopkins to Kennedy's Bundy or Johnson's Rostow, has been asked to sustain.

To master the details and complexities of the President's agenda in Peking and Moscow, to keep the summit meetings alive while American troops are in Taiwan and American bombers are over North Vietnam, to keep the fundamental differences straight and still find areas for agreement and common interest—all this is hard enough.

But Kissinger has taken on other responsibilities almost as delicate and arduous. Somehow he has managed to keep a narrow line of communication open to the President's critics in the universities, the Congress and the press. He has been loyal to the President, without ignoring or evading the opposition or assuming bad faith on the part of those who oppose the war.

### Scalded

And this has not been easy. He has been scalded and vilified by many of his former university colleagues and even by some of his oldest friends in the university community, but he has heard them out. He has tried to get around the constitutional question and the charge that he was both powerful and unavailable by meeting privately with Chairman Fulbright of the Foreign Relations Committee and other members of the Congress and submitting himself to the most searching questions.

Even in the heart of these endless crises over the war and trade and monetary policy in the world, he has found time early in the morning before breakfast or late at night to listen to the passionate anxieties of the world he lived in before he got caught up, almost by accident, in the world of White House power.

And always, as he has said many times since he came to Washington, because he believes it is possible to act in a crisis with a divided country, but it is not possible to lead and get at the heart of the nation's problems without more trust than we have now.

He has been asked many times why he serves an administration whose policies divide the nation, why use all this intelligence and energy for all this pointless misery and death? But, for all his doubts

about the bombing and his yearning for unity, he does not accept the premise and goes on believing in the President's objectives.

So many ugly things have been said about all this and even thrown in his teeth! He loves power, loves all the notoriety and the secret trips in the night, and the opportunity to put thought to action in the Kremlin and the Forbidden City (who wouldn't?), but through it all he has attempted many things most of his colleagues in this administration have avoided, and rescued a certain respect others have been denied.

At the time of the invasion of Cambodia, two of his young men in the White House couldn't take it any longer, and not only resigned but felt that they had to explain to the press why. They stated their case but said they didn't want to be misunderstood. This was not an attack on Kissinger. They were going, but they felt it was important for him to stay and keep placing the options before the President as honestly as he always had.

All this is obviously subject to

argument, beginning with Udall's question about whether even good and intelligent men should be given such power beyond reach of the Congress. But something still has to be said for Kissinger.

How he performs this delicate and dangerous role is a miracle which defies physical and intellectual endurance. He felt confident about the President's visit to Peking because he had been there and probed the quality of Chou En-lai's mind. A couple of weeks ago he was worried about the Moscow trip because he had no feeling about Brezhnev. Now, presumably, he has. But how he goes on at this pace is a mystery, and intelligent and tough as he is, maybe even a danger.

We have a government now of men, not really of laws and accepted procedures. We have an alliance with Chou En-lai but not yet with China. But if this is the way it is to be, it is not Kissinger's fault, and he is a man. He is an instrument of the President, but he has played his role with astonishing courage, patience and skill.

## The Theory of Jack Anderson

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—So I said to Jack Anderson, "Mr. Anderson, I'd like to know whether you believe that I have the right to go through your files and to disclose their contents in my newspaper column?" And Jack Anderson said, "No, I don't think you have that right because I am not a public official."

And I said, with that succinctness for which I am famous: "a) The Supreme Court, in its rulings on libel, has pretty much dismissed the distinction between a public official and a public figure; b) there is no question about it that you, Mr. Anderson, are a public figure; indeed c) you are more influential than most public officials—so why, if you are entitled to see the files of Presidents and senators and cabinet ministers, why am I not entitled to see your files?"

To which Mr. Anderson replies—lame, I think—that okay, he'll show me his files, if I'll show him mine. To which I reply, "No, I won't let you see mine, but my position is consistent, because I don't assert the right to see the private files of the President. But yours is inconsistent because you assert the right to see theirs, while denying them the right to see yours."

### Conflict of Interest

So it went—so it goes—and it is very difficult to wrest from Mr. Anderson the theory by which he exercises the right fully to disclose and to dwell upon the working papers of government officials. I tried another tack.

Look, I said, I think you are right when you say that there is a conflict of interest as regards

the arrangement whereby the same man who classifies a document as confidential has the sole authority to declassify it, and I grant that that authority is usually exercised in a self-serving way. That is, public officials tend to release documents that make them look good, and suppress documents that make them look bad. Now: Wouldn't you agree that by the same token there is a conflict of interest as regards your publication of secret documents? I mean, here you are telling us that you would not in fact give out secret documents that come to you if they imperil the national interest. But as a newspaper man and a sensationalist, aren't you naturally inclined to further your interest rather than your country's interest, even as you accuse the politicians of doing?

Well, said Mr. Anderson, he would like it if a perfectly impartial tribunal (by the way, there is no such thing) were in charge of decisions about what documents should be kept secret and what documents should be declassified. Okay, I said, but why shouldn't there then be a tribunal that passes on which of the documents that come into your possession should be published by you and which should be kept secret? Surely if a tribunal is appropriate to guard against self-serving tendencies of public officials, a tribunal is equally appropriate to guard against self-serving tendencies of newspapermen?

Well, said Mr. Anderson, if the government agrees to set up such a tribunal, I'd agree to go along. So I said: I want the reason for waiting for the government? Isn't

it an approach towards what is desirable to set up a tribunal to pass on your own disclosures?

Dead end. Mr. Anderson's difficulty, as a theorist, is that he cannot accept the question of public privacy except in terms of evil-doing. Now it is absolutely and obviously and unmistakably clear that public officials are very frequently engaged in such evil activity as hypocrisy, cynicism, dissimulation, the whole bit.

Everybody who is running for President at this very moment is engaging in the kind of rhetoric that I am underestimating. He would not take seriously. But it does not follow from this that a government official is required to send a copy of all his private papers to Jack Anderson, to do with as Anderson sees fit. When he disclosed the minutes of the special White House group that faced the problem of the India-Pakistan war, Anderson justified himself by saying that there was a great discrepancy between what Henry Kissinger had said was official U.S. policy (namely, neutrality), and what the minutes actually disclosed was U.S. policy.

The White House denied the discrepancy, whereupon Mr. Anderson gave out the whole of the minutes. Now these included—as an example—the statement by one U.S. official talking at the round table with the two presidents of the President: "The Department of Agriculture says the price of vegetable oil is weakening and it would help us domestically... to ship oil to India." And, from the Chief of Naval Operations, "The Soviet military ambition in this exercise is to obtain a permanent base of the port of Vladivostok." Both of these expressions are, to put it formally, intimate; and their disclosure has nothing whatever to do with the hypocrisy imputed to Henry Kissinger.

What is the theory of our right to hear such spontaneously expressed opinions?—which would simply not have been expressed in the first place if it were known that they would end up in Anderson's desk. The gentleman, in fact, has no theory of his right to the information. He has, merely, a squatter's right, and is better off forgetting the theory and confining himself to saying: I'll do it as long as I can get away with it. That is a theory of sorts.

PHILADELPHIA—The voters of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania did little to clarify the contest for the Democratic presidential nomination on Tuesday. To every seeming victory and every seeming defeat there clung a qualification. The message to the rest of the nation was as confused as those from the earlier primaries.

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, once the frontrunner, ran weakly in the popularity contest in both states. But he appeared likely to win enough delegates in Pennsylvania—perhaps more than any other single candidate—to avoid elimination and press on to the Ohio primary next Tuesday.

"We've turned the corner," the Maine senator said as the delegates were tallied here in Philadelphia. "We've leveled off, and were on the way back uphill again."

In a telephone call to his workers in Boston, where the results gave him little cause for cheer, Muskie promised to compete not only in Ohio, but also in Michigan, California, and New York. Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota approached a sweep in Massachusetts, where he had trailed badly only a few months ago, but his showing in Pennsylvania was ambiguous.

On the one hand, he ran a close race with Muskie for second position, even though he campaigned here for only three days. On the other hand, his support in this state was narrowly based. It was concentrated in the suburbs and near college campuses and trailed off badly in blue-collar and black neighborhoods.

"There's no place where we can see weakness," McGovern said when asked about this problem. He was talking mainly about Massachusetts, where he had concentrated his campaign and where he said he had won "a very spectacular victory tonight."

**Humphrey Scores**  
By carrying the preferential primary in Pennsylvania, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota staked a claim to his first major primary victory in three campaigns for the presidential nomination.

Overall, the results seemed to have moved the party closer to a two-way confrontation between Humphrey and McGovern, with Wallace more a disruptive force than a threat for the nomination. Yet no one was eliminated here, as were Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York in Wisconsin and Sen. Vance Harke of Indiana and Mayor Sam Yorty of Los Angeles in New Hampshire.

And no one could be said to have gained much momentum. Peter J. Cameli, chairman of the Philadelphia Democratic Committee, which backed Muskie and apparently elected a large number of Muskie-pledged delegates, summed up the situation when he commented:

"This is a 23-inning ball game. We're only in the sixth inning. There have been a couple of home runs and a few men on first base. But you couldn't call it the end of the game."

There are 23 Democratic primaries on the schedule. The next major tests come in Ohio and Indiana next Tuesday. Humphrey is the favorite in Ohio, where he faces Muskie, McGovern and Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington, and is ranked about even with Wallace in Indiana.

A planed-out McGovern workers, headed by J. Joseph Grandamano, who managed the South Dakota campaign in both New Hampshire and Massachusetts, left Boston Tuesday night for Columbus, Ohio. And the senator sent to 3,500 financial backers an appeal for more funds for his campaign in Ohio.

"If we can win in Ohio next Tuesday the nomination is ours," McGovern said. "Add up all you've previously sent, then, rush an equal amount to McGovern for President, Columbus, Ohio. If you cannot afford the donation, indicate it as a loan and I will personally see that you are repaid."

A group of Muskie's principal advisers huddled all afternoon Tuesday in Philadelphia and came to the conclusion that if he lost both popularity and delegate races in both states by substantial margins, he should return to Washington and sit out the other primaries, hoping that he could still emerge as the nominee if the convention went into a deadlock.

They did not present their conclusions to Muskie, however, and the results—as well as Muskie's strong pledges of a continuing campaign—appear to have rendered their deliberations moot.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed, only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.





WITH A FLICK OF THE FIN—The mainland China table tennis team was all smiles while watching teammate Cheng Hui-ying in a volley with Flipper the Dolphin at Marineland in Palos Verdes, California.

## Atmosphere Is Called Cordial As Indians, Pakistanis Meet

MURREE, Pakistan, April 26 (Reuters).—Negotiations to work out details of an Indian-Pakistani summit meeting began today at this hill station near the frontier of disputed Kashmir.

The atmosphere at the first two-hour session was cordial, according to a Pakistani spokesman.

The main negotiators are Aziz

Ahmed, secretary-general at the Pakistan Foreign Office, and D. P. Dhar, chairman of the policy planning committee at the Indian External Affairs Ministry. Mr. Dhar holds cabinet rank.

Eager that nothing should be said or done to jeopardize their first contacts since last December's war, neither side has been willing to make public its position.

## Israelis Ease Gaza Travel

TEL AVIV, April 26 (UPI).—Regulations making it possible for residents of the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip to travel into Israel without special permits will take effect Sunday, Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said yesterday.

Mr. Dayan said the government took the decision at the behest of the military authorities in the strip following the recent drop in guerrilla activity there.

"The government of Israel now is the only government in the area," he said. "It must treat the people living there as if they were Israeli citizens, albeit foreign nationals."

## Austrian, Eban Confer

JERUSALEM, April 26 (Reuters).—Austrian Foreign Minister Rudolf Kirchschläger today discussed bilateral relations and the Middle East situation with his Israeli counterpart, Abba Eban.

Mr. Kirchschläger, who arrived here last night on a five-day visit, also met President Zalman Shazar and Premier Golda Meir.



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## 'Secret Ads' On French TV Under Fire

Long-Awaited Study Released by Senate

By James Goldsborough  
PARIS, April 26 (UPI).—The French Senate's long-awaited exposure of "secret advertising" on television was punctuated today by some secret advertising telecast from the very room where the Senate was giving its report.

This slight contretemps lightened the unveiling of a 236-page study in which the Senate, the maverick of French politics, accused the state-run networks of various forms of kickbacks and bribery—characterized variously as "immoral, venal, deceitful and prevaricating."

The report, produced despite what centrist Sen. André Diligent called the government's "bad humor"—tended to show that through various behind-the-scenes manipulations a state-run advertising agency has been promoting secret advertising for its customers.

"Pure corruption," said Mr. Diligent.

The secret advertising's description included allusions to mustard pots and wine bottles shown on kitchen tables, ski brand names, cameramen's focusing, for a slight remuneration, on a particular sign or scene during sports events, and even paid publicity presented as documentary films.

The report, which has been in preparation for several months, has once again thrust the Senate, France's oft-forgotten upper house, onto center stage.

President Georges Pompidou has disapproved of the special commissions set up by the senators, and during his last meeting with the Senate he told them that they were infringing on executive prerogative. Under the French system, he said, which is "half-presidential, half-parliamentary," the Senate "could not play the same role that it plays in the United States."

None of this has slowed down the senators. Today's report, however, with its direct accusations, is expected to be received coolly by the government.

The senators charged that these TV practices had been going on for years, even before paid advertising was introduced on television in 1969. Not only did special products get special treatment, which, the report said, represented "embezzlement of public funds," but other unhealthy practices were allowed, such as free plane rides.

It also mentioned payments to advertising agencies which helped organize television drives for such things as aid to Biafra, handicapped children and medical research. The agencies' fees were based on how much money the campaign raised.

The report listed plenty of names of various people connected with the secret advertising, and already some of them have denounced the senators for intruding into something that is allegedly none of their business.

Following the press conference a television reporter asked if the senators realized that a mineral water bottle with a very visible label had been on display to cameras throughout the proceedings.

"It is an inevitable incident," responded Sen. Henri Callavet, admitting the point. "Not everything can be hidden... but such things should not be organized, cultivated. It is that that we are opposing."

Mr. Singh said India attached great importance to the talks in Murree. "We would like to have stable, durable and lasting peace in the subcontinent," he said.

## China Will Lend Malta £17 Million Repayable by '94

VALLETTA, April 26 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Dom Mintoff announced in Malta's House of Representatives tonight that China has agreed to provide an interest-free loan of £17 million in the six years between May 1 of this year and April 30, 1978.

The loan has no conditions attached to it, Mr. Mintoff declared.

He said that £15,237,000 would be in the form of development projects provided by the Chinese government, including the necessary equipment and technical assistance. The remaining £1,663,000 would be cash provided during 1972, he said.

Mr. Mintoff said that Malta will repay the loan with commodities exported to China. The government will pay between May 1, 1984, and April 30, 1984, one-tenth of the amount each year, he said.

## Italy Restricts Sale Of Amphetamine Pills

ROME, April 26 (Reuters).—Italy has banned the sale of amphetamines or "pep pills" except on a doctor's prescription and made the illegal handling of them a punishable offense in the same way as for addictive drugs.

Offenders can be jailed for a minimum of two years and for foreign suspects risk about 18 months in jail awaiting trial since they are not eligible for bail.

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## To Prove Party's Fairness

## Italian Communists Point With Pride to 'Red' Bologna

By Paul Hofmann

BOLOGNA, Italy, April 26 (UPI).—Anti-Communist orators in election rallies in the medieval piazza of this city talk a lot about Czechoslovakia these days. And Communist campaigners all over Italy talk a lot about Bologna, which is governed by Communists.

Interpretation of Dubcek is the name of a play at the Duse Theater here. The play, by Luigi Preti, former finance minister and a militantly anti-Communist Social Democrat, retraces the rise and fall of the liberal secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist party, Alexander Dubcek.

The play's message: Don't believe that Communism has a human face, even in Bologna.

At the same time, Communist candidates in Rome, Naples, Palermo and many other places throughout the country are telling their audiences: "Compare the mess in your city with popular government in Bologna—Red Bologna has better schools, a more equitable municipal tax system, more parks and cleaner streets than any other center in Italy."

## Hard to Dispute

It is hard to dispute these claims. This prosperous regional capital of 500,000 inhabitants, the largest Communist-governed community in Western Europe, is the No. 1 project of what might be called the model-cities program of the Italian Communist party.

Now, at the height of the cam-

paign for the general elections on May 7 and 8, Bologna's vaunted tidiness has suffered somewhat—huge signs span the streets and the flood of posters and handbills threatens to submerge the city.

But even the casual visitor is struck by the civic pride of the Bolognese and by the city's achievements in preserving the historical center with a care for beautiful old buildings and surroundings, a program rarely matched elsewhere in Italy.

## Communist Bulwark

This city and the surrounding region of Emilia-Romagna have been a bulwark of Communism since the end of World War II. Communists point to Bologna as the leading success story of what they consider their party's broad-minded, level-headed administrative efficiency.

"In Bologna and Emilia," says Renato Zangheri, the mayor and a professor at the city's 800-year-old university, "we Communists have proved that we know how to govern democratically, respecting the autonomy of all political and social forces."

Indeed, the Communist city government has tried for several years to involve its opponents and moderates in municipal affairs. It tries to rule by consensus rather than seek confrontations. This soft-line style of Bolognese Communism has recently reaped some successes.

City hall is consulting property



FREE TO RUN—Pino Rauti, a neo-Fascist candidate for the Italian parliament, is shown hugging his wife on arrival in Rome Tuesday after being released from jail "for lack of evidence" to prosecute him on bombing charges. His release will allow him to run for office.

owners and businessmen, many of them non-Communist, on a new overall plan for Bologna's growth. The plan calls for limiting the population to 600,000. It had been predicted that by the year 2000, Bologna would be an industrial center of more than a million people. The plan includes measures to curb the influx of unskilled labor from the countryside and the far south.

## Basic Agreement

Bologna's Communist planners say that they want to maintain the city's "human character" and protect the environment. Many

non-Communists are in fundamental agreement.

The local Communist apparatus, sensing that an increasing number of people are fed up with the violence and near-anarchy of the last few years, insists that it has the best guarantee of law and order.

The party here has been particularly tough in the last few weeks with leftist extremists who tried to break up neo-Fascist campaign rallies. Neo-Fascists are not exactly welcomed here, but they may hold their rallies in Bologna, as may any other party.

## Swedish Actor, Marxist Militant, Ousted by Italy

ROME, April 26 (AP).—Police today seized Swedish actor Lou Castel and put him on an airplane for Stockholm on an expulsion order which the 28-year-old Marxist militant had defied for three days.

They drove him to the runway, right up to the plane, and showed him up the gangway. Mr. Castel turned round and clenched his fist in a Marxist salute. Police prevented newsmen from asking him questions.

Police said Mr. Castel—whose real name is Ulf Quarzell—was being expelled on the grounds that he has no work.

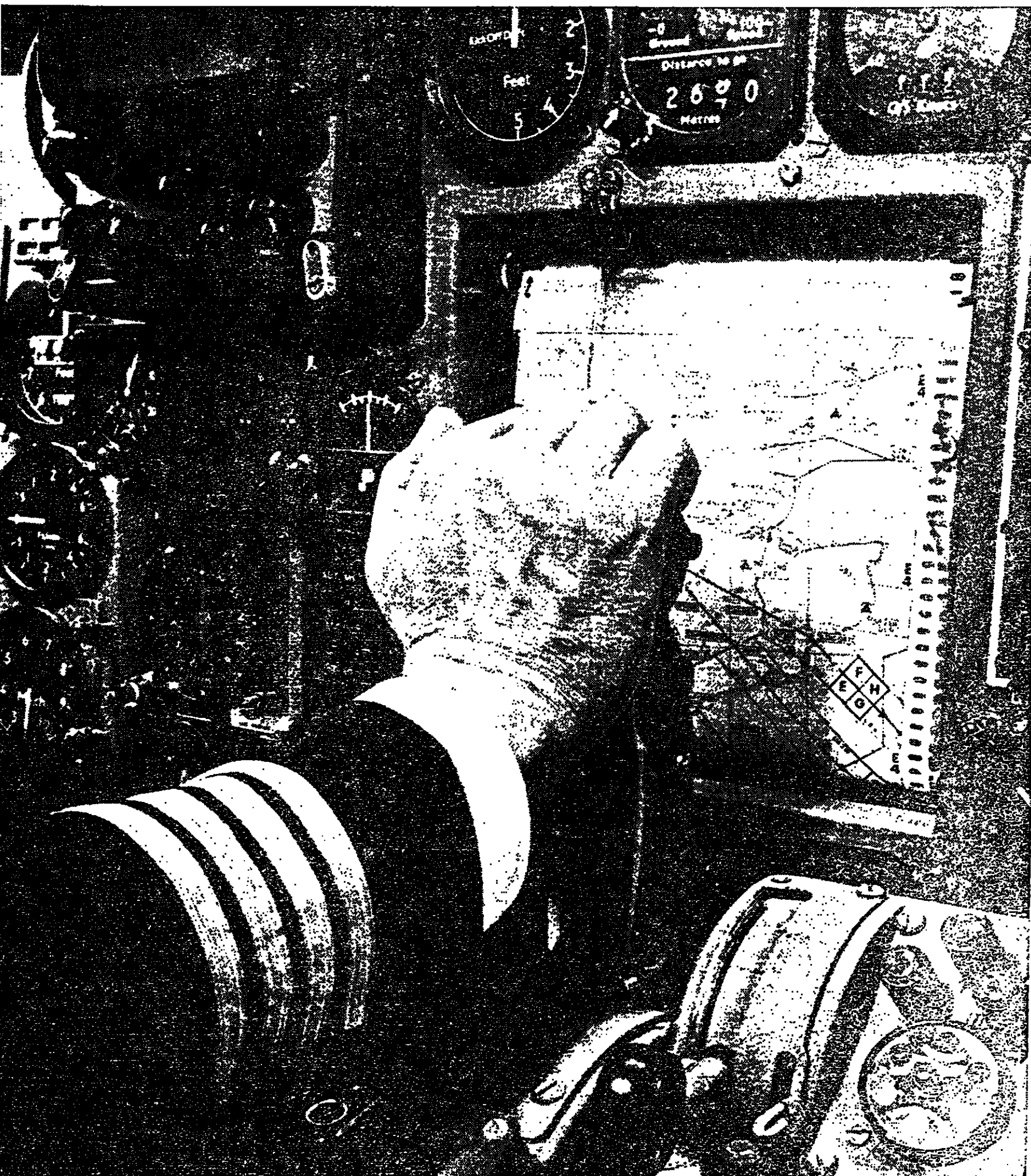
The actor said, however, that he had submitted a contract from a Rome producer for work in a film to be started soon. He has had leading roles in a dozen films.

Last week, police gave Mr. Castel a Sunday midnight deadline to leave Italy. But he stayed on in Rome. His mother and two sisters had lived here for 10 years.

## 2 Candidates Killed In Italian Car Crash

AOSTA, Italy, April 26 (AP).—Two candidates for parliament were killed near here Monday night in an automobile accident. They were on their way home from a campaign tour.

They were Germano Ollietti, 56, who was campaigning for reelection to the Chamber of Deputies, and Oreste Marozz, 57, a lawyer seeking his first term. Police said that Mr. Ollietti lost control of the car on a mountain curve.



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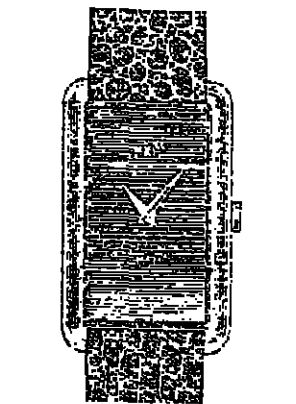
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DINING OUT

Five Small Houses  
On a Stockholm Street

By Jan Sjöby

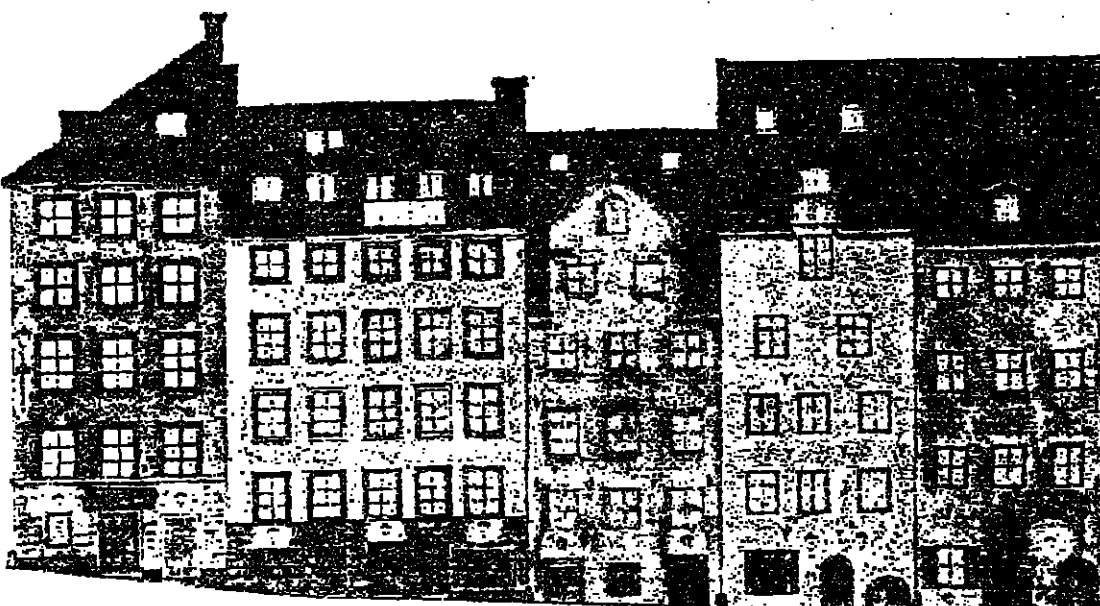
**STOCKHOLM (UPI).**—The Python block (all Swedish city blocks have official names) in Stockholm's Old Town has a long tradition as a good place to wine and dine. It is known that the Widow Lindberg operated a speakeasy in one of the tiny houses in 1894. Competing for her clientele of sailors and stevedores was an anonymous groom from the nearby royal stables, who ran an equally unlicensed place a few doors away. In 1740, a vintner named Langström opened the respectable and legal

"Three Princes" and it appears to have stayed in business well into the 19th century. Then, in the late 1860s, explorers from a Swedish restaurant consortium set out spelunking in the barrel vaults under the Python block. The cellars of the Old Town are like the catacombs of Rome or the sewers of Paris—one never knows where the maze ends.

The surveyors found piles of firewood and coal, rusted bicycles and empty bottles along with fine, centuries-old masonry. They also found labyrinthine premises under five little houses along the Nygränd side of the block, an excellent setting for a first-class restaurant. The municipal board of health agreed and a team of architects, interior designers, carpenters and bricklayers went to work. In 1969, the restaurant Fem Sma Hus (Five Little Houses) opened. There was a great year for Swedish diners.

The food is excellent, the service good. The wine list is sophisticated. The prices are fairly high.

Starters  
Fem Sma Hus offers a fascinating setting in which to enjoy, say, whitefish roe with chopped red onion and lemon and crisp,



The Five Small Houses in Stockholm's Python block.

thin North Country bread; followed by a *consommé trois filets* (thin, shredded beef tongue, truffles and mushrooms).  
Having finished the introductory courses one goes on to the likes of *œuf de poisson* (poached or a turbot *Bernaise* with deep-fried parsley).

A meal like that may be wound up with, for example, green figs in brandy with ice cream and whipped cream on top.

The standard menu is quadrilingual—Swedish, English, French and German—and presented in book form between sturdy brown cardboard covers. The carte du jour, however, and the specialty of the day, are in Swedish only. The table captain seems to be multilingual.

*Le nouveau fait plus pour le bon goût du genre humain que la découverte d'une étoile* (the discovery of a new star contributes more to the happiness of mankind than the discovery of a star).  
The only problem at Fem Sma Hus is how to find your way out after dinner. There are 600 square meters of vaulted masonry to negotiate from the innermost room, turning right here and left there, down some stairs and up others, past an English suit-of-armor and a French ship's wheel.

It can be done though, with confidence, concentration and a Boy Scout compass.  
(Fem Sma Hus, Nygränd 10, Stockholm, Telephone 10 87 75 (Reservation definitely recommended), a fine meal: \$12 to \$20.)

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Shape of Things to Come at Paris Hotels

By Naomi Barry

**PARIS, April 26 (UPI).**—The Méri-dien at the Porte Maillot has just opened, adding 1,023 hotel rooms to bed-hungry Paris. Owned by a subsidiary of Air France, the nine-story hotel is the largest in the country and according to a spokesman for the chain, it is the largest on the Continent.

The French to describe their progress are fond of a phrase, *la France bouge* (France is moving). The Méri-dien is an example not only of France on the move, but the world. The hotel primarily is geared for businessmen and groups.

Big business has its choice of 10 air-conditioned conference rooms where space for 450 persons has been accommodated 30 to 800 persons, depending on requirements. There are loudspeakers every five meters and a permanent system installed in the flooring which allows for simultaneous translations in six languages.

Constantly on tap is a pool of trilingual secretaries and stenographers. Stock market reports and news ticker machines are available for the client who must be up-to-the-minute.

Television can be controlled from the bedside and an inside channel projects the films shown on Air France planes. Room service runs around the clock and it is possible to have a hot meal at 4 a.m. The rooms are small and anonymous but the closet space is adequate and the mattresses good.

The telephone system, bane of every Parisian, promises to be as much as any traveling tycoon can hope for. There are 32 lines and direct dialing from every bedroom. A flashing light on the phone indicates a message. A carbon of the note in your box is slipped under your door. If you outline your trail to the operator, she will make every effort to locate you in any of the far-flung reaches of the hotel. Nobody can deny the advantages of good message service.

It is assumed that group travelers wish they were individual travelers. A special courtyard has been designed for the arrival of buses and special elevators exist for whisking a mass load of luggage out of sight. Separate counters have been set up for group registrations and the paying of bills.

Welcome Drink  
This is a blessing for the lone wolf who certainly doesn't want to queue up behind a pack of 200. Furthermore, the management hopes that group travelers by the time they hit the lobby will feel as individual as anybody else. By that time, the single standard has been re-established and everybody is treated to a welcome drink... champagne or fruit juice.

To inject a note of personality, the Méri-dien chose condees who have worked at the George V and the Plaza-Athénée. Manager Pierre Monnet is supplying every room with a brochure indicating the sights to be seen in the vicinity of the Neuilly-Vincennes line and a complimentary metro ticket to encourage you to get out into Paris.

A lot of Paris shopping has been brought into the hotel, including such attractions as a boutique of Pierre Balmain, a hairdressing branch of Jacques Dessange, leather goods by Casagrain, a boutique of Printemps, an Eschelle bookstore, an Aris car rental agency, etc. The shopping arcade is a deluxe, avant-garde version of the style pioneered by Le Drug Store.

The hotel has five restaurants, all serviced by a mammoth, modern central kitchen. The restaurant range from classic French to Japanese. The latter is a how to the increasing numbers of Japanese businessmen.

The Méri-dien is not Elliot Paul's Paris, but it certainly represents the shape of things to come. And the access to the airports is easy.

**Hôtel Méri-dien, 81 Blvd. Gouvion-Saint-Cyr, Paris 17. Tel.: 758-12-30. Telex 7521.**

Theater: Behind Warsaw Academy's Trip to Washington

WARSAW, April 26 (NYT).

The Warsaw State Theater Academy, the first foreign student group to participate in the American College Theater Festival, has presented a program including excerpts from a play by Slawomir Mrozek at the John F. Kennedy Center in Washington.

The play, "Tango," successfully played in most West European capitals as well as in the United States, has been banned from the Polish stage since the playwright's self-exile in 1968 following the March student riots. It has not been published either.

Excerpts from Mr. Mrozek's "Tango," along with excerpts of works of other prominent Polish playwrights, make up a production called "Akty" (Acts).

which was performed at the Kennedy Center from April 20 to 25. The fact that "Akty," which contains not only work by Mr. Mrozek but that of another émigré writer, Witold Gombrowicz, who died in France in 1969 and whose work is expected to be published here for the first time since 1958, was allowed to be performed abroad was seen by observers here as a sign of a thaw in Poland's cultural life.

In addition, since Edward Giersek, the Communist party leader, came to power in December, 1970, the new leadership has made it known unofficially that Mr. Mrozek would be welcomed back in Poland, informed sources said. His complete works are scheduled to be published by the state literary house later this year.

A Collage

Describing "Akty" as a collage, an academy official said that the work is a play "which represents the trends of contemporary Polish theater—although it is a trend which has not received particular exposure—dealing with the role of the fallen liberal."

"Akty" was produced by the leading Krakow director Jerzy Jarocki. It explores the problems of an individual's world view pitted

People were admitted by invitation only.

In addition to Mr. Mrozek's "Tango" and Mr. Gombrowicz's "Shub" (The Marriage), "Akty" includes parts of Stanislaw Witkiewicz's "Matka" (The Mother) and Stanislaw Wyspianski's "Wesele" (The Wedding).

Jerusalem Opens \$3-Million Theater

JERUSALEM, April 26 (NYT).

Jerusalem shed its reputation as a cultural backwater last night, with a Comédie Française gala to open the lavish, \$3-million Jerusalem Theater.

In the presence of Mayor Teddy Kollek, former French minister Louis Joxe and a throng of diplomats and dignitaries from France and Israel, the performance of Marivaux's "Les Fausses Confidences" launched one of the most ambitious and controversial cultural establishments of the country.

"We have no theater in Paris to compare with this," said Pierre Tixier, general administrator of the Comédie Française, after the performance. "Nor does London—only New York can match the technical facilities and impressive

theatrical architecture of this Jerusalem theater."

For decades, Jerusalem has languished culturally as a provincial poor cousin to the richer and more dynamic Israeli center of Tel Aviv. With the enlargement and unification of the city in the six-day war five years ago, Teddy Kollek saw the way open to attract cultural investments and attentions that had long passed Jerusalem by.

The prime mover in the theater project was Miles M. Sherover, a retired publicity-shy Venezuelan steel magnate who donated one-third of the theater's cost and has constantly pressed Mr. Kollek and other city authorities to avoid cost-cutting shortcuts that could cheapen the high standard of the theater's design and furnishing.

But the trend, says Mrs. Djanjesic, is "toward a new strategy of education in which television is integrated into the curriculum. The textbook and chalkboard are still a part of education, but the training colleges haven't trained teachers in the new technology."

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BUSINESS

# Herald Tribune

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FINANCE

PARIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1972

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## Japan Sees Its Reserves On Decline

### Expects Drop in April Of Up to \$200 Million

TOKYO, April 26 (AP-DJ).—The Japanese Finance Ministry expects the country's official reserves of convertible currencies, gold and special drawing rights to show a decline of between \$100 million and \$200 million at the end of April from the \$166.6 billion total recorded at the end of March.

This was disclosed by the ministry today at a meeting of the international finance problems committee, an advisory body composed of bankers, businessmen and economists. Japanese press reports said the ministry officials confirmed the reports as being generally accurate.

#### In Flow Offset

The reports said that although another substantial current account balance of payments surplus is expected in April, the ministry expects this inflow of dollars to be offset by the following developments:

- The Bank of Japan has deposited about \$200 million with commercial banks to help them repay overseas indebtedness.

- The central bank has sold an additional \$200 million to commercial banks in line with a recent expansion of preferential import financing.

- Bank of Japan intervention in the Tokyo foreign exchange market in April has been infrequent because special export loans extended to small business in December have been falling due, creating a demand for dollars.

- The central bank bought an unspecified amount of medium and long-term U.S. bonds in April in line with the ministry's plan to increase the yield on dollars held by the government. Bonds with a maturity of over one year do not count in a country's official reserves under international accounting conventions.

#### A Bit Critical

Members of the committee were reported to have been somewhat critical of the government moves regarding Japan's reserves, but the greater efforts should be made to correct the basic cause of excessive dollar inflows: the country's continuing huge trade surplus.

Japanese businessmen have recently criticized government measures to reduce the apparent size of the official reserves as counter-productive in some respects. For instance, they argued, large Japanese loans to the World Bank this year and last year have been an indirect stimulant to Japanese exports, as a good part of these funds is used by the recipient countries to buy Japanese equipment.

## One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interest rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	April 26, 1972	Today	Previous
STER. (per \$1)	2.5106-09	2.5135	
Belg. fr. (A)	44.119-20	44.12-16	
Belg. fr. (B)	44.1190-1290	44.085-115	
Deutsche mark	3.1780-85	3.1765-75	
French franc	7.010-20	6.990-98	
Swiss franc	21.07-08	21.06-07	
Fr. fr. (A)	4.8775-76	4.871-05	
Fr. fr. (B)	5.0240-55	5.020-50	
Guillemet	3.2187-97	3.2070-78	
Italian pound	4.20	4.20	
Lira	584.0-585.0	584.0-585.0	
Peseta	64.890-93	64.90-94	
Schilling	21.128-129	21.125-126	
Sw. krona	4.7807-11	4.7820-24	
Yen (trade)	3.6820-29	3.6840-45	
Yen (res)	3.6830-39	3.6845	

(a) Free. (b) Commercial.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### U.S. Ruling Irks Brown Boveri

Brown Boveri says it will contest "with every means available" a ruling by the U.S. Tariff Commission that the Swiss equipment manufacturer illegally dumped high-power transformers on the U.S. market. The ruling announced last week against Brown Boveri and other European and Japanese manufacturers resulted from a complaint filed in March 1970 by Westinghouse Electric Corp. Brown Boveri says the manner in which the commission's investigation was conducted and its interpretation of anti-dumping legislation convinced it that it had been accused "unjustly" of unfair price practices. The company adds it will contest any attempt to have a dumping duty imposed on its imports.

### ENI Oil Output Halted in Libya

Oil production at Eni's Nazionale Idrocarburi's Libyan concession has been completely halted following the Libyan government's ban on exports pending an agreement on crude prices, informed sources report. ENI began production last month at an initial rate of 100,000 barrels daily and expected to reach 300,000 barrels daily by the end of 1972.

### GE Wins U.K. Trademark Fight

General Electric Co. (GE), of the United States, has won its appeal to the House of Lords against a court decision that its trademark should be removed from Britain's trademark register. The removal had been sought by General Electric Co. (GEC), which contended that the GE trademark would be confused with its own. The Lords held that while the court was correct in finding that the GE and the GEC trademarks were likely to be confused, the relevant question was whether the

likelihood of confusion was caused by a blame-worthy act of GE, and found no such act involved.

### U.S.-Make Car Sales Advance

U.S.-made car sales advanced 23.9 percent on a daily selling rate basis in mid-April. The jump more than offset a sales decline in the early April period and put sales for the first two-thirds of the month 2.1 percent ahead of a year earlier. Auto makers said their dealers sold a total of 263,323 cars in mid-April, up from 188,963 in the period a year before. Sales from April 1 to April 20 totaled 460,043, compared with 450,626 last year.

### SAAB-Scania Reported in Iraq Deal

SAAB-Scania has signed a cooperation agreement with Iraq to supply a truck and bus assembly plant, Swedish press reports say. The agreement, which will run for 10 years, calls for Scania to deliver parts for truck and bus chassis. Assembly and selling will be handled by Iraq. The first assembled truck will reportedly be delivered by Oct. 1, and an estimated 500 vehicles will be produced during the first year.

### Matsushita Develops Printer Device

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. says it has developed a device designed to print-out information displayed on cathode ray tube displays used in conjunction with computers. The device, which uses electro-photosensitive paper, will make a print in about four seconds at an operating cost of about 5 yen a copy, the company says. Matsushita has not announced a price or a date at which the new printer will be commercially available, but it indicates it will probably cost less than comparable machines.

## New EEC System May Multiply Credit

ZURICH, April 26 (AP-DJ).—

The decision of the European Economic Community and its future members to limit fluctuations among their currencies is likely to weaken an already tenuous control over the money supplies inside Europe, some observers suggest.

There is already evidence that uncontrolled expansion of the Eurodollar market in the past few years contributed to the rise in European business activity, inflation and stock prices.

Some analysts predict more of

the same will occur under the new EEC currency arrangements, though the culprit this time might be the deutsche mark or sterling, and not the dollar.

Basically, what the European nations have done is to put their currencies on a similar basis to the dollar. The currencies will be used for intervention in foreign exchange markets; some perhaps more than others will be held as central bank reserves, thus serving the function of a reserve currency.

Some observers believe the

system will promote the use of European currencies in the same way as Eurodollars, broadening the possibility of a multiplication of credit by the international banking system.

In any given country, a Euro-currency loan simply represents lending in a foreign currency. One reason for believing that such loans will proliferate among the various EEC currencies is that the foreign exchange risk will be less.

Another reason is that in order for European banks to take advantage of the arbitrage possibilities of the new system, they must maintain balances in each currency they deal in, which would also permit them to lend the balances in the form of Euro-loans.

A third reason is that so many banks have already been specializing in Eurodollar loans that using other currencies will not involve much change.

## Kearns' View On Yen Called Not Official

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP-DJ).—High-level U.S. Treasury officials said today the prediction by Export-Import Bank president Henry Kearns Monday that there will be another upward revaluation of the Japanese yen represented his "personal" view, and is not the position of the government. The New York Times reported today.

According to The Times, officials declined to speak on the record or to make a formal statement concerning Mr. Kearns' comments. But The Times said "it was plain that Mr. Kearns' statement was unwelcome in the Treasury and did not reflect the view of the nation's monetary authorities."

## Pechiney Reports '71 Group Profit

PARIS, April 26 (Reuters).—Pechiney Upline Kuhlmann said today it proposes to pay a total dividend of 17 francs for 1971, unchanged from the previous year, after taking into account the share exchange parity of Cie. Pechiney and Upline Kuhlmann shares to form the new holding company.

The company said group net profit for 1971 was 283 million francs after depreciation of 308 million, compared with consolidated figures for the two founder companies of 349 million francs and 331 million francs in 1970.

Estimated turnover for 1971 was slightly less than 14 billion francs, a decrease of about 3 percent on 1970.

Peugeot Profit Up  
Meanwhile, the Peugeot group said today its profits rose 10.8 percent last year, to 73.7 million francs from 66.5 million francs in 1970.

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## U.S. 'Leading' Index Rises .9% in March

### February Gain Revised Upward to Show .7%

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP).—The government's list of leading economic indicators showed a strong gain last month, pointing the way to continued economic expansion, the Commerce Department said today.

A department composite index of leading indicators, which tend to precede how the economy will fare in the future, increased by 0.9 percent in March, up from the upward-revised February advance of 0.7 percent.

Harold C. Passer, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Affairs, said the index has increased an average of about 1 percent per month in the last six months. It is "a clear signal that economic expansion will continue," he said.

Of the eight indicators available for March, five improved and three declined.

Improving were industrial material prices, stock prices, new factory orders for durable goods, contracts and orders for plant and equipment, and the ratio of prices to unit labor costs.

Mr. Passer noted that the index, which moved to 136.1 percent of the 1967 average, has failed to gain only once in the past 17 months.

Economists say the indicators usually go up and down ahead of a movement in the economy, but the index is not regarded as the most reliable measure of economic trends.

The indicators declining in March were initial claims for unemployment insurance, the average work week, and building permits.

## Company Reports

### Amstar

	1972	1971
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	156.91	155.1
Profits (millions)	2.43	3.55
Per Share	0.43	0.87

### Nine Months

	1972	1971
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	512.83	493.1
Profits (millions)	11.77	14.7
Per Share	2.62	3.51

### Anheuser-Busch

	1972	1971
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	224.6	204.4
Profits (millions)	17.5	15.5
Per Share	0.39	0.35

### AMF

	1972	1971
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	207.8	151.9
Profits (millions)	13.8	10.5
Per Share	0.74	0.57

### Combustion Engineering

	1972	1971
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	225.3	203.2
Profits (millions)	7.99	7.17
Per Share	0.77	0.70

### All Light

	1972	1971
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	207.8	151.9
Profits (millions)	13.8	10.5
Per Share	0.74	0.57

### Continental Oil

	1972	1971
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	653.2	679.0
Profits (millions)	42.6	38.5
Per Share	0.85	0.77

### Colgate-Palmolive

	1972	1971
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	353.4	321.4
Profits (millions)	8.27	8.36
Per Share	0.64	0.57

### FMC

	1972	1971
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	358.41	319.75
Profits (millions)	16.34	12.88
Per Share	0.49	0.38

### Ford Motor

	1972	1971
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	4,300.0	3,900.0
Profits (millions)	252.0	182.0
Per Share	2.44	1.57

### Georgia Pacific

	1972	1971
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	407.9	312.5
Profits (millions)	26.2	20.3
Per Share	0.50	0.38

### Inland Steel

	1972	1971
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	341.4	327.7
Profits (millions)	17.57	15.59
Per Share	0.92	0.81

### International Steel

	1972	1971
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	255.9	268.7
Profits (millions)	14.95	12.26
Per Share (Diluted)	0.85	0.69

### Leas Sieglar

	1972	1971
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	141.35	127.5
Profits (millions)	3.21	1.53
Per Share	0.15	0.01

### Nine Months

	1972	1971
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	402.84	374.69
Profits (millions)	7.77	9.13
Per Share	0.30	0.41

### Martin Marietta

	1972	1971
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	223.1	202.5
Profits (millions)	5.29	5.08
Per Share	0.25	0.22

### National Steel

	1972	1971
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	397.5	390.0
Profits (millions)	14.28	12.72
Per Share	0.80	0.68

### a-Diluted

## Prices Firm Slightly on Wall Street

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, April 26 (NYT).—Stock prices steadied somewhat today, following two days of broad setbacks on the New York Stock Exchange. The Dow-Jones industrial average edged up 0.45 to 946.94.

The partial recovery came on the heels of two sessions that saw 1,000 or more declining issues, while the aggregate drop in the Dow came to more than 17. The deteriorating military situation in Vietnam was cited as a leading cause for the setback in stock prices.

As a result, a sort of "waiting-for-Nixon" atmosphere dominated trading today as volume held to a moderate pace of 17.1 million shares. There was conjecture as to what President Nixon would say in his televised report to the nation on Vietnam tonight.

Indicative of the market's weakened technical position was

## Investors Await Nixon's Address

the reading of 19 yearly highs and 104 lows. There were 97 highs and 93 lows just one week ago.

Polaroid was the Cinderella stock of the market, shooting up 7 1/4 to 131 in active trading, after dropping 2 1/4 yesterday. Newspaper accounts of the new "system" of color photography demonstrated at Polaroid's annual meeting apparently caught the imagination of investors.

With the new camera, the photographer can take five finished pictures in less than 10 seconds.

Eastman Kodak rose 1 3/4 to 116 1/2, erasing its loss yesterday. Kodak plans to introduce a new instant film for use in Polaroid cameras and is also making "solid progress toward an

in-camera processing system" of its own.

Alaska Interstate, plummeting 4 3/4 to 46 3/8, ranked both as the volume leader and as the market's biggest percentage loser. Its drop was touched off by the company's announcement that merger talks have ended with Virginia International Co. Last week, the stock ran up 8 5/8, fueled by the merger discussion and hopes for the trans-Alaskan pipeline.

Tandy fell 1 1/2 to 43 1/4 on the active list, after showing a gain in 8-month profits to \$1.20 a share from \$1.10 a year ago. Federal National Mortgage, also on the active roster, rose 1 1/2 to 23. The stock is a current recommendation of Burnham & Co.

U.S. Steel dropped 1 to 30 5/8. This was in response to sharply lower profits issued after the close of trading yesterday. "Big Steel" sold at a record price of 108 7/8 in 1959.

Texas Instruments, one of the new highs, rose 3 to 152 1/2. It climbed 8 last week after showing improved quarterly profits.

Meanwhile, once again the American Stock Exchange index slid downwards, and dropped to 27.97, down 0.05. However, in the OTC market the NASDAQ index gained 0.11 to close at 132.23 in what brokers called "moderate trading."

## U.S. to Help U.K. Repay IMF Loan

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP-DJ).—U.S. Treasury Dept. today

he is hopeful that arrangements can be completed "within the next few days" for a British government loan repayment to the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Mr. Volcker indicated the United States is considering a currency drawing from the IMF to facilitate the repayment of about \$1 billion in British borrowings.

Mr. Volcker did not say how large a currency drawing the United States might make at the IMF to provide the British with acceptable foreign currencies in exchange for dollars as part of the loan repayment package.

The official also indicated that a new group of 20 nations will be created within a few weeks to discuss international monetary reforms.

## U.S. Reserves Fell

### \$60 Million in Month

WASHINGTON, April 26 (Reuters).—U.S. monetary reserves fell \$60 million in March to \$127 billion, the Treasury announced today.

The gold stock held unchanged at \$9.62 billion as did special drawing rights holdings at \$1.81 billion.

Foreign convertible currency holdings dropped \$64 million to \$213 million, while the reserve position with the International Monetary Fund edged up \$4 million to \$586 million.

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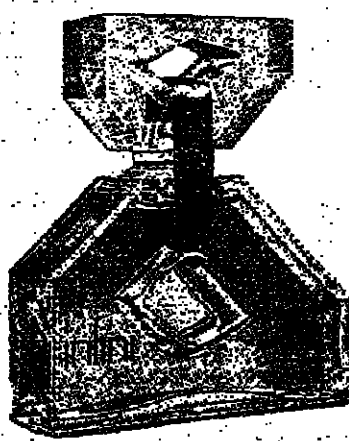
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—1972— Stocks and					—1972— Stocks and					—1972— Stocks and				
High.	Low.	Div.	in \$	Sts.	High.	Low.	Div.	in \$	Sts.	High.	Low.	Div.	in \$	Sts.
100% First, High Low Last, Chrg					100% First, High Low Last, Chrg					100% First, High Low Last, Chrg				
6136	6714	0014	40	30	6136	6714	0014	40	30	6136	6714	0014	40	30

# U.S. Commodity Prices



healthiest  
With a pheno-  
sion in agriculture,  
national trade. And  
so diverse that it

And w  
largest Americ  
over nine billion  
of three billion d  
years).  
Then, beca

Because, above all, an expanding company needs a bank that understands expansion. And we've learnt that from California. At first hand.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Cash.				SOYBEANS.				Stock Indexes				
prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:				May	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Amsterdam	1912	1913	1914	
Commodity and unit	Wed.	Year ago		262	242	232	222	112.9	114.4	116.9	96	
<b>FOODS</b>				Aug	5.54	5.54	5.54	Brussels	138.2	140.49	141.93	151
Coffee Agra, lb. ....	28 1/2	26 1/2		Sep	4.24	4.24	3.94	3.44	132.8	134.4	116.9	96
Cocoa Santos B. ....	48 1/2	43 1/2		Oct	3.24	3.24	3.14	3.04	138.2	140.49	141.93	151
<b>TEXTILES</b>				Nov	3.74	3.74	3.64	3.54	132.8	134.4	116.9	96
Cotton No. 11, 48's	14 1/2	13 1/2		Dec	3.24	3.24	3.14	3.04	138.2	140.49	141.93	151
Princeton 44-48 3/4's rd.	20	18 1/2		Jan	3.20	3.20	3.15	3.05	132.8	134.4	116.9	96
<b>METALS</b>				Feb	3.20	3.20	3.15	3.05	138.2	140.49	141.93	151
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	125.00	108.00		Mar	3.20	3.20	3.15	3.05	132.8	134.4	116.9	96
Iron & Pig, 48's, ton	70.00	74.50		Apr	3.20	3.20	3.15	3.05	138.2	140.49	141.93	151
Steel, 48's, ton	70.00	74.50		May	3.20	3.20	3.15	3.05	132.8	134.4	116.9	96
Lead, spot lb.	15 1/2	14 1/2		Jun	3.20	3.20	3.15	3.05	138.2	140.49	141.93	151
Copper elec. lb.	32 1/2-32 1/4	53		Jul	3.20	3.20	3.15	3.05	132.8	134.4	116.9	96
				Aug	3.20	3.20	3.15	3.05	138.2	140.49	141.93	151
				Sep	3.20	3.20	3.15	3.05	132.8	134.4	116.9	96
				Oct	3.20	3.20	3.15	3.05	138.2	140.49	141.93	151
				Nov	3.20	3.20	3.15	3.05	132.8	134.4	116.9	96
				Dec	3.20	3.20	3.15	3.05	138.2	140.49	141.93	151
				Jan	3.20	3.20	3.15	3.05	132.8	134.4	116.9	96
				Feb	3.20	3.20	3.15	3.05	138.2	140.49	141.93	151
				Mar	3.20	3.20	3.15	3.05	132.8	134.4	116.9	96
				Apr	3.20	3.20	3.15	3.05	138.2	140.49	141.93	151
				May	3.20	3.20	3.15	3.05	132.8	134.4	116.9	96
				Jun	3.20	3.20	3.15	3.05	138.2	140.49	141.93	151
				Jul	3.20	3.20	3.15	3.05	132.8	134.4	116.9	96
				Aug	3.20	3.20	3.15	3.05	138.2	140.49	141.93	151
				Sep	3.20	3.20	3.15	3.05	132.8	134.4	116.9	96
				Oct	3.20	3.20	3.15	3.05	138.2	140.49	141.93	151
				Nov	3.20	3.20	3.15	3.05	132.8	134.4	116.9	96
				Dec	3.20	3.20	3.15	3.05	138.2	140.49	141.93	151
				Jan	3.20	3.20	3.15	3.05	132.8	134.4	116.9	96
				Feb	3.20	3.20	3.15	3.05	138.2	140.49	141.93	151
				Mar	3.20	3.20	3.15	3.05	132.8	134.4	116.9	96
				Apr	3.20	3.20	3.15	3.05	138.2	140.49	141.93	151
				May	3.20	3.20	3.15	3.05	132.8	134.4	116.9	96
</												

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43.10 lb. Jan. 78 42.35, March 78 42.65,	Dec 31.00 32.22 33.00 33.47 35.87
May 78 43.25 lb. 43.25	Jan 31.45 32.15 32.50 33.25 35.87
	Apr 31.05 32.00 32.45 33.62 38.00
Potatoes: May 2.63, Nov. 2.78, May 78 \$3.74.	Sales: June 3176; Aug 1570; Oct 414; Dec 270; Feb 587; April 18.
Silver: May 156.10, 156.80, Sept. 159.40, Dec 161.80, May 162.80, May 78 164.10, May 78 163.80, July 78 167.10, July 78 167.10	SHELL EGGS May 27.55 27.20 28.40 27.20 29.10 June 28.95 29.00 28.90 27.00 29.10
	N.Y. stock index: 56.62-61.13; Indus- trial: 64.93-61.46; transportation: 61.46-61.46

COTTON No. 2		Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
May	.....	41.85	42.10	41.85	42.00	+17
July	.....	41.78	42.00	41.47	42.30	+57
Oct	.....	25.80	34.42	24.47	32.50	+37

March	32.43	32.44	32.13	32.45	+34	Feb	29.85	29.80	27.00	27.91	27.95	Grain	54.00	27 1/2	—
April	32.43	32.44	32.13	32.45	+34	Jun	27.85	27.87	28.85	28.33	28.32	Grain, Gd	54.00	27 1/2	—
May	32.43	32.44	32.13	32.45	+34	Jul	27.85	27.87	27.77	27.81	27.85	Kaiser Ind	51.00	7	—
June	32.43	32.44	32.13	32.45	+34	Aug	27.85	27.87	27.85	28.33	28.35	Unbrnd wrt	47.000	21 1/2	—
July	32.43	32.44	32.13	32.45	+34	Oct	27.85	27.87	27.85	28.33	28.35	Corpor	44.000	12 1/2	—
2-Bld.					+17	Dec	27.85	27.87	26.85	26.85	26.90	Approx total stock sales	4,700,000		
						Feb	27.85	27.87	26.85	26.85	26.90	Stock sales year ago	6,282,470		

**CHICAGO FUTURES**

Prev.	1972: Jan 14.4; July 16.7; Aug 13.0; Oct 10.7; Dec 26.7; Feb 65.
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**American Stock Index:**

WHEAT					FROZEN PORK BELLIES					Dow Jones Averages					
	May	High	Low	Close		May	High	Low	Close		Open	High	Low	Close	
May	1.574	1.627	1.561	1.626	May	41.40	41.45	40.55	40.50	30 Ind	942.88	952.31	936.29	944.64	+ 0.36
Jul	1.474	1.527	1.408	1.526	Jul	41.12	41.40	40.47	40.77	30 Ind	942.88	952.31	936.29	944.64	+ 0.36
Sep	1.474	1.491	1.474	1.481	Aug	40.50	40.27	39.45	39.45	15 Ind	942.88	952.31	936.29	944.64	+ 0.36
Nov	1.514	1.514	1.504	1.514	Sep	40.57	40.57	40.05	40.05	15 Ind	942.88	952.31	936.29	944.64	+ 0.36
Dec	1.53	1.534	1.514	1.534	Mar	41.20	41.75	41.10	41.75	15 Ind	942.88	952.31	936.29	944.64	+ 0.36
CORN					Apr	40.50	40.50	40.45	40.70						

[illegible]

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
April 25	280,428	511,938	2,417
April 22	274,193	514,102	2,168
April 21	300,497	525,385	2,338
April 20	274,971	528,337	2,122

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ESS Inc	Norris Int	

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Barber Oil	Gamb Cable	Pac Light

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.4 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase from 200 million to 400 million. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion.











هَذَا مِنْ أَعْيُنِ الْأَهْلِ

# Report from a big Swiss bank

**The Bank's Own Funds and Dividends**

Year	Total Own Funds (\$B)	Unbilled (in arrears) (\$B)	Share Capital (\$B)	Open Reserves
1961	400	100	50	45
1962	420	110	55	48
1963	450	120	60	50
1964	480	130	65	52
1965	500	140	70	55
1966	520	150	75	58
1967	550	160	80	60
1968	600	170	85	62
1969	700	180	90	65
1970	1,100	190	95	68
1971	1,400	200	100	70

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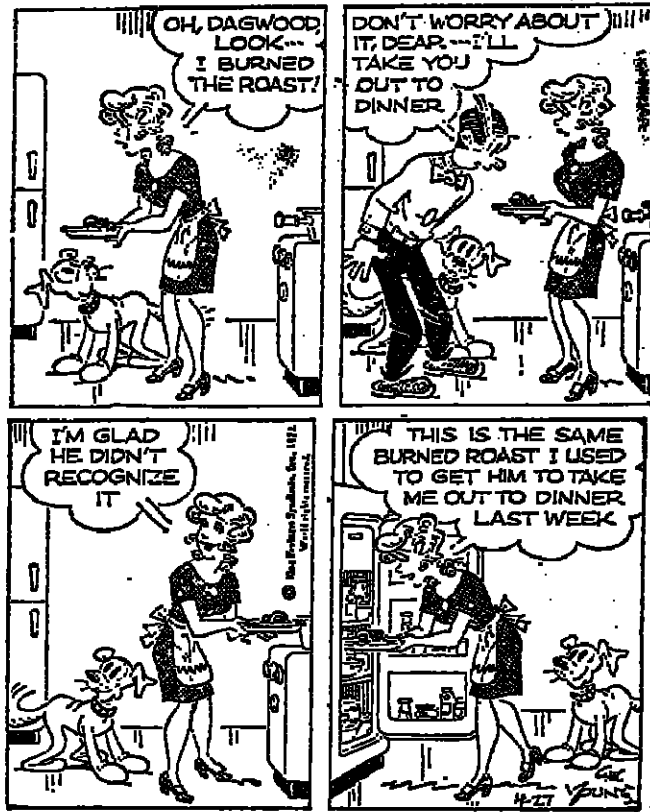
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BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Many contracts that seem to have good chances of success, judging from the offensive bidding, do not look as promising when the opposing bidding is taken into account.

On the diagrammed deal, for example, South's six spades depend largely on the spade finesse, a 50 percent chance. However, considering that East opened three hearts, pre-emptively, South's ace was bare at this point—even if South had begun with ace-eight-five. East still should have ducked, since the five was due to be discarded on the heart ace. Instead he helped in his turn by putting the jack on dummy's nine.

Now it was a simple maneuver for the declarer to avoid a club loser by drawing trumps ending in dummy and ruffing out the diamond king—it was fairly clear after West's shift to diamonds, at the third trick, that he held nothing significant in that suit. South did not even need the winning club finesse to make the slam since there were now enough discards available in the dummy.

NORTH  
♦ Q95  
♥ AK  
♦ Q10872  
♠ A74

WEST  
♦ K42  
♥ J742  
♦ 65  
♠ K1085

EAST (D)  
♦ 6  
♥ Q1098653  
♦ KJ43  
♠ 2

SOUTH  
♦ AJ10873  
♥ —  
♦ AS  
♠ QJ983

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding: East South West North 3 ♠ 4 ♣ 6 ♠ Pass Pass Pass West led the heart two.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

ACROSS  
1 BULLY  
6 PLAY THE FIRST CARD  
10 SHUTTERBUG'S NEED  
14 CORAL ISLAND  
15 EARLY LECTERN  
16 OLIVE GREEN  
17 RECAST  
18 DISAPPEARED  
19 FOOD-LOVER'S HAIR SHIRT  
20 TOWARD SHELTER  
21 NONSENSE  
23 BEVERAGE  
24 "THE DAWN"  
25 CO., IN FRANCE  
26 SKYDIVER'S NEED  
28 WHIM  
32 STEEP  
34 CRIES OF CONTEMPT  
35 HEFLIN  
36 SIMPLETON  
37 POEM  
39 MIM  
40 ENCORE!  
41 STATE: ABBR.  
42 HINDU SIT-IN  
44 ANCIENT FRENCH REGION

DOWN  
46 OCEAN, TO POETS  
47 RELATIVE  
48 JAB  
49 HEAD COVERING  
52 INSECTICIDE  
56 FIDA  
57 ANCIENT KINGDOM  
58 SCOLD  
59 CRINGE  
60 VOLUBLE  
61 SOUR  
62 N. Y. CITY  
63 ALONE  
64 SHEA TENANTS  
65 GRANITE CITY  
66 "—aux Camélias"  
67 ROUSSEAU NOVEL  
68 RETIRED  
69 TWELVE-FACED  
70 CATTLE FAIR  
71 PELVIC BONES  
72 DREGS  
73 EDUC. COURSE  
74 ANCIENT SIEGE DEVICE  
75 TURBULENT WATERS  
76 PIECE OF TABLEWARE  
77 SUBJECT OF ATTILA  
78 UNCOURTLY ONE  
79 RETREAT  
80 RAISE  
81 SICILIAN CITY  
82 SPANISH DUKE  
83 SEATHE  
84 HABITAT OF SEDGES  
85 SHADE OF GREEN  
86 KNOW HOW TO  
87 U. S. INVENTOR  
88 KEPT SECRET  
89 ARM POSITION  
90 NURTURE  
91 GRADE OF LARCE  
92 CLOSE BY, OF YORE  
93 SEINE TRIBUTARY  
94 CRIBBAGE  
95 FENCE  
96 CONQUEST  
97 GAUCHO WEAPON  
98 PART OF AN EAR

BOOKS

THE CASE OF COMRADE V.

By James Park Sloan. Houghton Mifflin, 148 pp. \$4.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

I'll tell you this much about the plot of James Park Sloan's crafty new novel: "In a large building, a few yards east of the capital," is "a sparsely furnished room with a notable absence of windows." Inside the room, Comrade V. sits at a console that resembles a large office-model typewriter, which, like the walls, is white. Comrade V. has lost track of the time he has been in this building; he knows only that he was brought there blindfolded and under heavy sedation. "Each afternoon, directly after lunch, he has an appointment with the doctor. On these occasions they discuss anything that happens to come into his mind, and especially the printout, his case history, in other words, himself. It is understood that they do not discuss the circumstances of his being there."

I will tell you that Comrade V. does not agree with the printout's version of his story. And that, although it is difficult (both for V. and us readers) to resist the printout's subtly persuasive logic, we come to sympathize with V.'s predicament, to believe that it was as he says, only fighting for intellectual freedom in a totalitarian society; and to be convinced that despite V.'s heroic efforts to hold on, "they" are driving him insane.

As V. records in his diary, when he first heard about "defending like this, I had nightmarish visions. I pictured myself on a table or a slab in a white antiseptic room... I saw myself strapped down by attendants. The doctor came and administered a long hypodermic to my arm... Perhaps they would blind me or pinch out my eyes... I might be castrated or sexually impaired... [But] not one of these things happened... No hypodermics at all. Only the little pills... I have never been so relaxed in my life... I am too relaxed to be angry..."

And it reveals the following: Comrade V. is a professor of mathematics at the University of L., and a particularly brilliant and distinguished professor of mathematics, to be sure. But unfortunately, certain psychological shocks in his childhood—chiefly the death of his peace-of-mind father "on the occasion of a barroom altercation"—seem to have thwarted V.'s emotional development. At an early age, he withdrew emotionally, became abstract, closed "off" subjective truths by mathematics. At his father's funeral, he sat dry-eyed, and observed to his mother "that the seating frequency of mourners from the front to the rear of the nave appeared to make up a bimodal distribution."

But I'll tell you no more of Mr. Sloan's plot than this. I will only say that the situation pictured here is not at all what it seems to be; that the stimulation of this cerebral thriller lies in the way Mr. Sloan keeps collapsing reality around us; and that despite its somewhat hyperintellectual quality and the over-technicalness of its ending, I lay awake after finishing it, trying to figure out who in it is sane, and who is crazy; what is sanity, what is madness; who are the doctors, who are the patients... and, by the way, what is James Park Sloan planning to write next?

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times book reviewer.

Golden Gate Gets \$246.30 at Sale

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26 (AP)—Motorists who don't have toll money for the Golden Gate Bridge are asked to post some possession of value as security.

In the past two years, the security deposits have ranged from gold wedding bands to four small cans of lima beans to an empty tin fruitcake box. These were among some 220 items which went on the auction block over the weekend when they were unclaimed by their owners.

Bidding at the auction brought \$246.30, which more than covered the \$115 in tolls for which the items had been put up as security.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I'VE BEEN HELPIN' MR. WILSON CLEAN OUT HIS ATTIC."

JUMBLE—that scrambled word game

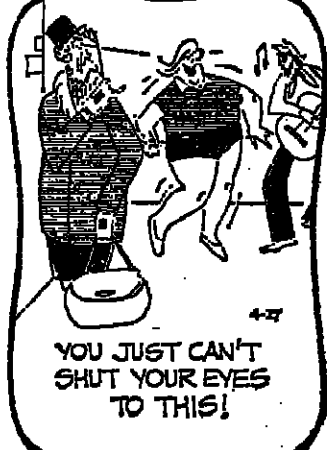
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KEWOA

INORM

TINCLE

TOBENN



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

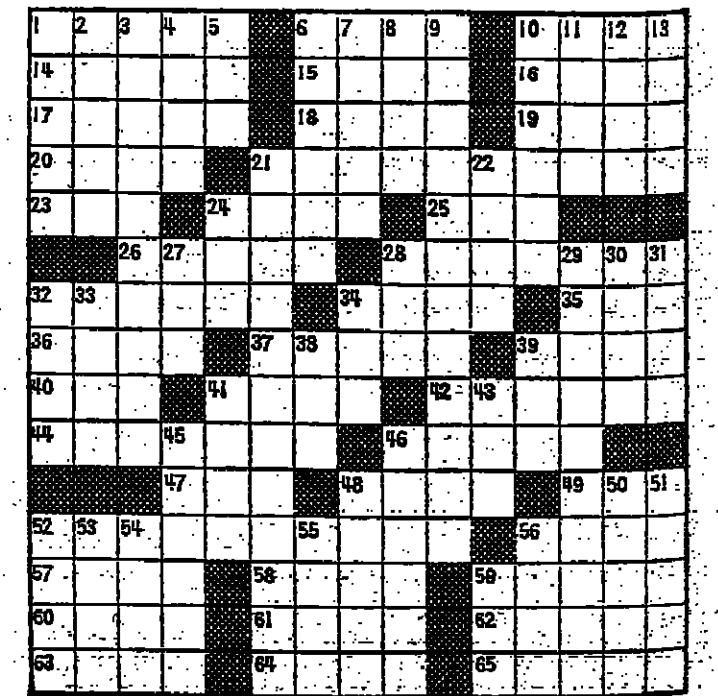
Yesterday's Jumbles: DAISY CREEK, AROUSE STURDY  
Answers: They insure the correct delivery of speeches—ADDRESSES

CROSSWORD

By Will Wang

ACROSS  
1 Bully  
6 Play the first card  
10 Shutterbug's need  
14 Coral island  
15 Early lectern  
16 Olive green  
17 Recast  
18 Disappeared  
19 Food-lover's hair shirt  
20 Toward shelter  
21 Nonsense  
23 Beverage  
24 "The dawn"  
25 Co., in France  
26 Skydiver's need  
28 Whim  
32 Steep  
34 Cries of contempt  
35 Hefflin  
36 Simpleton  
37 Poem  
39 Mim  
40 Encore!  
41 State: ABBR.  
42 Hindu sit-in  
44 Ancient French region

DOWN  
46 Ocean, to poets  
47 Relative  
48 Jab  
49 Head covering  
52 Insecticide  
56 Fida  
57 Ancient kingdom  
58 Scold  
59 Cringe  
60 Voluble  
61 Sour  
62 N. Y. city  
63 Alone  
64 Shea tenants  
65 Granite city  
66 "—aux Camélias"  
67 Rousseau novel  
68 Retired  
69 Twelve-faced  
70 Cattle fair  
71 Pelvic bones  
72 Dregs  
73 Educ. course  
74 Ancient siege device  
75 Turbulent waters  
76 Piece of tableware  
77 Subject of Attila  
78 Uncourtly one  
79 Retreat  
80 Raise  
81 Sicilian city  
82 Spanish duke  
83 Seathe  
84 Habitat of sedges  
85 Shade of green  
86 Know how to  
87 U. S. inventor  
88 Kept secret  
89 Arm position  
90 Nurture  
91 Grade of larce  
92 Close by, of yore  
93 Seine tributary  
94 Cribbage  
95 Fence  
96 Conquest  
97 Gaucho weapon  
98 Part of an ear





# Tennis Dispute Is Settled

## As WCT and ILTF Agree

## Smith and Miss Wade Ousted in Italian Tennis

"The war, as it has been called, is over," said Heyman. "We have agreed on a plan that is in the best interest of lawn tennis."

**First-Name Basis**

All the bitterness seemed past today. Hunt and Heyman referred to each other by their first names and came to each other's rescue when asked awkward questions.

"Of course. I cannot answer for Africans, Asians, Communist countries and all the others who make up the ILTF," Heyman said. "But I will put it this way. I would not have signed this agreement with Lamar if I had not had the full support of the ILTF Executive Committee."

inning scoring with a two-out run-scoring single by Rico Carty. Williams followed with his two run homer. Darrel Evans walked, went to second on a wild pitch and scored when Lou Brock dropped Mike Lum's fly to left.

Frank Robinson drove in one run in the first inning and a tie-breaking run in the sixth to pace Los Angeles to a 6-1 home victory over Montreal as Don Sutton pitched his third straight victory.

Mets 2, Padres 1

New York scored a pair of unearned runs in the seventh inning to nip San Diego, 2-1, at San Diego and earn for rookie Buzz Capra his first major-league victory. The 24-year-old right-hander was removed for a pinch hitter in the seventh and veteran

off him was Nate Colbert's third home run of the season, in the second inning. Capra gave up only five hits, walked three and struck out two. The Mets finished their winning streak to four.

**Pirates 5, Reds 2**

Richie Hebner hit a three-run homer with two out in the 13th inning off former teammate Joe Gibbon to give Pittsburgh a 5-2 home victory over Cincinnati.

**SuperSonics Get Coach**

SEATTLE, April 26 (UPI).—The Seattle SuperSonics of the National Basketball Association signed 37-year-old Ray Nisslake as coach, replacing Lenny Wilkens, who gave up the coaching chores but remains as a player. Nisslake, the American Basketball Association coach of the year led the Dallas Chaparrals to a playoff spot in his first season.

**Wood Shute C**

Wood helped his own cause in the seventh inning when he singled with one out. Pat Kelly followed with a single and both

"Usually, it's too windy out here in Candlestick and I was 0-5 pitching in this park. But now the completed stands have cut down the wind considerably and the weather was just cool enough to help me."

in two runs with a second-inning triple as Detroit handed Texas its first loss in Arlington Stadium, 4-1. Taylor's triple, off the 380-foot mark in left center, came with two outs in the second and scored Norm Cash, who had walked and Ed Brinkman, who

Jim Perry hurled a four-hit shutout and Minnesota pounded out 16 hits to trounce Boston, 12-0, at Bloomington, Minn. Steve Braun and Steve Brye combined for seven hits and seven runs.

**Royals 3, Orioles 0**  
Dick Drago pitched a two-hitter and drove in a run with a force out in the two-run second inning as Kansas City blanked Baltimore, 3-0, at Kansas City. The victory ended a six-game losing

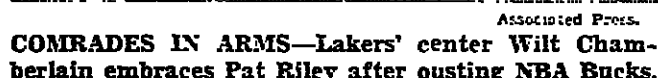
**Athletics 4, Yankees 3**  
Pinch-hitter Mike Hegan hit a two-out double to score Bobby Brooks in the 12th inning and give Oakland a 4-3 road victory over New York. Brooks started

the rally with one out when he drew a walk from reliever Lindy McDaniel. Dick Green sacrificed Brooks to second and Egan, sent up to bat for winning pitcher Rollie Fingers, who had taken over in the eighth inning, delivered a line double to right-

Clyde Wright fired a four-hitter and drove home two runs with a double in a three-run seventh inning as California defeated Milwaukee on the road.

## Dolphins Get Morrall

they had acquired back-up quarterback Earl Morrall, 37, from the Baltimore Colts on waivers in a National Football League transaction.



## NHL Playoffs

Tuesday's Game

semifinals, 4 games to 0.) **Andrews in the seventh inning.**

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
Eastern Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit .....	4	3	.571	—

Minneapolis .....	2	4	329	11.2	inning today to lead the Min-
New York .....	2	5	286	2	nesota Twins past the Boston
<b>Western Division</b>					
Oakland .....	5	2	714	—	Red Sox, 3-1, and a sweep of
Chicago .....	6	2	467	—	the two-game series at Bloomington, Minn.

California ..... 3 6 333 3  
(Wednesday's games not included.)

**Tuesday's Results**

Minnesota 12, Boston 0.  
Oakland 4, New York 3.

Angie's 3, Brewers 1  
Vada Pinson led an 11-hit

California 4, Milwaukee 1.  
a 3-1 road victory over Milwaukee.

**Wednesday's Games**

Minneapolis 3 Boston 1.  
Chicago 7, Cleveland 5.  
California 2, Milwaukee 1.

**Filipino, 19, Wins**

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Montreal	5	2	.714	—

**HONOLULU, April 26 (AP).—**Ben Villafra of the Philippines scored a unanimous decision over Alfredo Manzano of Honolulu

St. Louis .....	2	7	323	4	
Chicago .....	2	6	300	4	1:2
Western Division					
Houston .....	2	2	360	—	
Los Angeles .....	2	2	300	—	

**Tuesday's Results**  
 Atlanta 9, St. Louis 2  
 Pittsburgh 5, Cincinnati 2

**Wednesday's Games**  
Philadelphia at San Francisco.  
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh, night.  
St. Louis at Atlanta, night.

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